

NATIONAL Wool Grower

Melvin, Dr. A. D.
Bureau of Animal Industry



JUST OUT OF THE FOREST

SEPT.

PUBLISHED BY THE
NATIONAL WOOL GROWERS
ASSOCIATION COMPANY
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

1913



GENE MELADY, Manager

It's
Your
Say



WALTER LAKE, Sheep Salesman

DECIDE for your own best interests to have *Melady Commission Company* sell your sheep this season.

It is not only a good decision but a safe and profitable one.

We are located on the *Only One Best Sheep Market in the World — SOUTH OMAHA.*

Patronize

Your Own Market — Your Home Market and the Firm that is Always Best for the West.

MELADY COMMISSION COMPANY

South Omaha, Nebraska

Successful Marketing

Is the final and most essential item in computing yearly profits of the SHEEP OWNER. Great care should therefore be exercised in the selection of those to whom so important a task is entrusted, for upon their Judgment, Ability and Honesty will depend the measure of your profits or losses for the season.

Be guided by what you know has been done in the past and is still being accomplished daily for those who consign to

WM. R. SMITH & SON

Who handle nothing but Sheep

Satisfactory service is evidenced by the Loyalty of old and the many New Customers each season. Ask any one of them to whom they will consign again this year—and why.

WM. R. (BILL) SMITH

J. C. EASTES

JOHN SMITH

CHICAGO and SOUTH OMAHA

2500 Yearling Rams For Sale

Bred and Raised on the Range

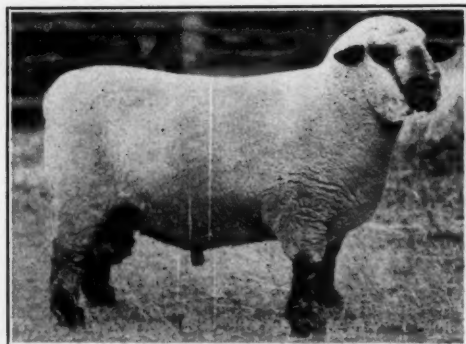
These sheep are ranged in a high altitude and are free of any lung disease; big, strong, hardy fellows with sound feet, and have always given splendid satisfaction for range use. I am going to make the prices right. Write for information.

I have a thousand yearling Lincolns, a thousand Cotswold yearlings and five hundred Shropshire yearling rams, all pure bred.

If you are interested, I would advise placing your orders early for I never have rams enough to meet the demands upon my herd.

F. R. GOODING, - Gooding, Idaho

WALNUT HALL HAMPSHIRE



FONTHILL FATHERLAND, C 924

The Sheep that has never been defeated. Winner of the 1913 Royal. Imported by Walnut Hall Farms.

as "PRINCE ARTHUR", "SECOND FLUTTER", and the two you see at the head of this advertisement, the produce of which will be sold to our customers next year.

The Walnut Hall Flock contains over 2000 head selected from the cream of England's best flocks. There are more prize winners on the Walnut Hall Farms (containing over 6000 acres) than any area of like size in the world.

It's sheep from this flock, and this flock ONLY, that have in open competition, beaten the best imported from England.

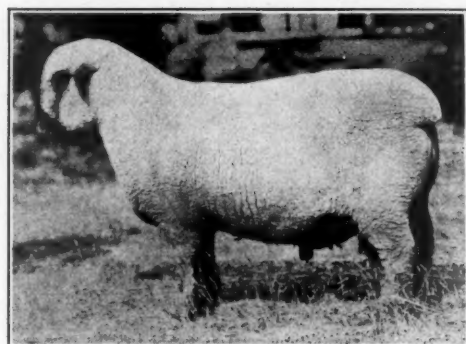
EVERY International Champion, (but one) since the year 1908 has either been raised at Walnut Hall, or else purchased for use in the flock.

It will pay you to write for our prices. The best is the cheapest in the end and in lots our prices are lower for first-class animals, than you have been paying for culls.

L. V. HARKNESS, Owner

THE CHAMPION FLOCK OF AMERICA

OUR 1913 Importation includes (in rams) the winners of the English Royal, the Royal Counties, The Bath and West, The Oxford and Wiltshire shows, acknowledged to be the GREATEST collection of the breed ever owned by one breeder. In females the big winners at all the English shows are now at Walnut Hall Farms, and are being bred to such rams



PETER PAN, B 927

The sire of Prize Winners, and the winner of the 1913 Royal two-year-old class. Imported by Walnut Hall Farms.

THE SUCCESSFUL MAN BUYS THE BEST

Offerings for this season include:—

40 Yearling Rams sired by English and American champions.

300 Ram Lambs which CHALLENGE THE WORLD to produce their equal. Early lambing and ready for immediate service.

A choice selection of Imported and American bred out of imported parents on both sides. Ewes two, three and four year old.

80 of the best Yearling Ewes that were ever offered.

200 Ewe Lambs of perfect type, and perfect breeding. This is a rare chance to secure something very desirable.

Address ROBT. S. BLASTOCK, Mgr., Box Y, Walnut Hall Farms, Donerail, Kentucky

Western Sheepmen, Bear in Mind

the advantage of consigning to the firm which has houses at *All the Leading Sheep Markets*.

That firm is CLAY, ROBINSON & COMPANY, with our houses at ten markets, for twenty-seven years "Successful Sellers of Sheep."

Our advice to sell on one market or to forward to another is unbiased, as it makes no difference to us which of our houses handles your consignment. What we are after is to get the *Most Money for You*.

Ponder this point, it means much to you: If you ship to any of the River markets, or to South St. Paul, our Chicago house is equally at your disposal, both for reliable, unprejudiced advice, or for tip-top selling service if deemed best to have the shipment forwarded.

**Get the Complete Service of the Strongest and Best Equipped
Sheep Selling Organization in the World, by Consigning to**

CLAY, ROBINSON & COMPANY

Chicago
Denver

South Omaha
Sioux City

Kansas City
Fort Worth

South St. Joseph
South St. Paul

East St. Louis
East Buffalo

THE NATIONAL WOOL GROWER

VOL. III.

SEPTEMBER, 1913

NUMBER 9

The Alfalfa Weevil

By DR. E. G. TITUS, Entomologist, Utah Agr. Exp. Station

THE alfalfa weevil has now been known in Utah for six years.

When first noticed in 1907 it covered but a small distance east and southeast of Salt Lake City, since that time it has gradually spread until this year it probably occupies all the alfalfa growing regions in Salt Lake, Utah, Davis, Weber, Morgan, Rich and Tooele counties, and portions of Juab, Millard, San Pete, Carbon, Wasatch, Summit, Box Elder and Cache counties. It has also extended a short distance into Idaho in Bear Lake, Franklin and Oneida counties and into Uinta county, Wyoming. There is no serious injury to the alfalfa in any of the newly infested outlying regions and there will probably not be for two or three years.

The permanent distribution of the insect appears to be almost, if not entirely by flight, there being in the life history of each insect at least two flying periods, one soon after they become adult in early summer, the second during the next season's spring when the females are laying eggs. So far there have been no isolated colonies located, the spread having been continuous.

It is practically impossible for the weevil to be distributed in alfalfa seed with our present careful methods of handling and cleaning the seed and the likelihood of its permanent location by carriage with other products is quite small.

The full grown beetle, the adult insect, does only a small amount of damage to the plants. The beetle is oval in shape, brown or gray-brown with a darker stripe down the center of the back, or in late spring or the second summer quite black on account of having lost the scales that cover it. The beetle is about three-sixteenths

of an inch long with a distinct snout or beak projecting down from the front of the head. It passes the winter in or around the alfalfa clumps, under grass or weeds along the ditch banks, under bark of posts or in any well

sheltered place. Many of the beetles go into hibernation early in the fall and many perish before the winter is over. In early spring they come out and feed on the stems of the young shoots, causing a small amount of damage.

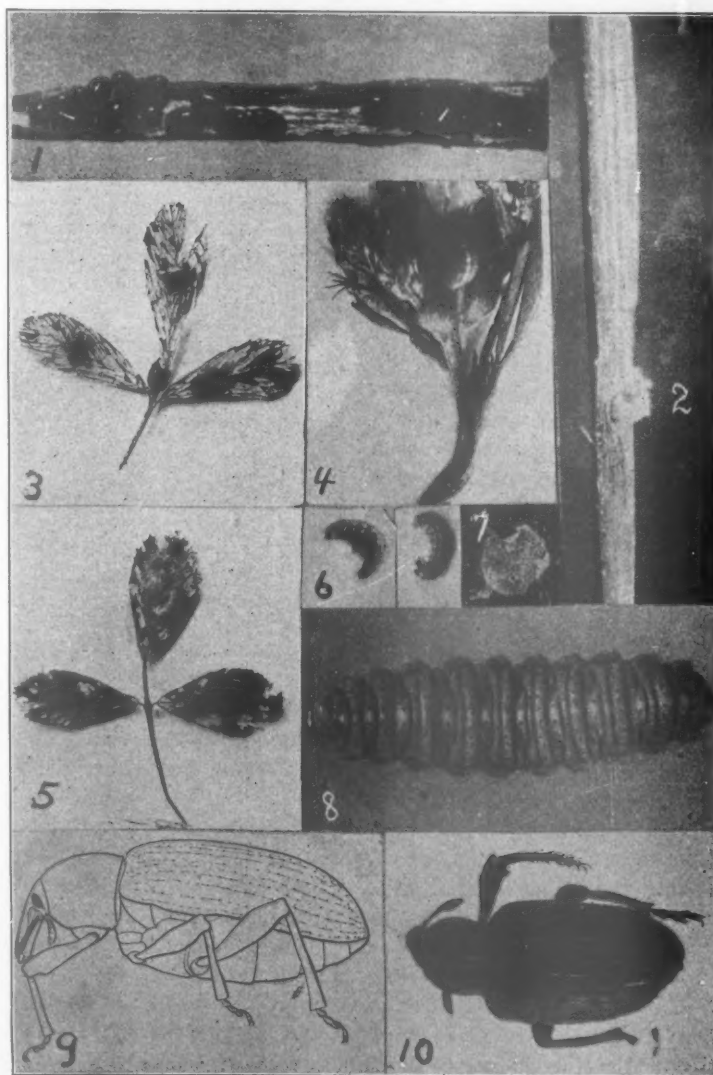


Plate 1. Fig. 1. Eggs in open stem (greatly enlarged). Fig. 2. Larva emerging from stem. Fig. 3. Adults feeding on leaf (natural size). Fig. 4. Larva feeding in bud (enlarged 2x). Fig. 5. Larva (natural size). Fig. 6. Larva (enlarged). Fig. 7. Cocoon. Fig. 8. Dorsal view of Larva (enlarged 10x). Figs. 9-10. Adult Weevil (enlarged 10x).

By the middle of April they are laying eggs inside the alfalfa stalks, putting from 5 to 40 in a hole and usually plugging up the hole. The small, globular, lemon-yellow eggs hatch into small green worms in about ten days. These soon after come out and work their way up to the leaf buds. The worm or larva is footless and has a black head, a green body with a pale stripe down the back and many wrinkles running crosswise of the body.

They burrow into the buds or feed on the leaves for thirty to fifty days, when they have grown to be over a fourth of an inch long. The full grown worms crawl down the stalks and in a curled leaf or on the ground spin a fine lace cocoon inside of which in about two weeks they have changed into the beetle or adult weevil. This insect then lives over until the next season. The principal damage is the injury to the first crop by the larvae and their feeding on the stubble, thus preventing the second crop from starting for from three to six weeks.

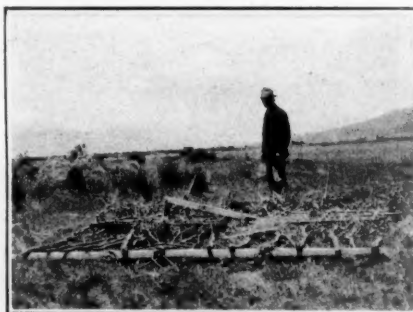
A number of methods of control have been tried, most of which prove to be of little service. However, a very simple, cheap and readily applied cultural method is giving us most excellent results. It has been found that cultivation of some kind in early spring—such as spring tothing or discing is decidedly beneficial to the alfalfa by stimulating growth and aiding in thickening the stand. The earlier the first crop can be removed the more readily will the weevil be controlled.

As soon as the first crop is off the ground give the field a thorough treatment with a spring-tooth harrow, following this with a heavy brush drag. The stubble should now be almost bare of leaves and the ground covered with a fine dust mulch. The most of the cocoons will have been crushed and the enclosed insects injured so that they will perish. The worms that were feeding on the first crop will attempt to travel over the dust to secure food from the stalks, many will perish under a few minutes exposure to a hot sun and the majority of those that

reach the stalks will die by starvation. No further treatment is needed.

The weevil injures old alfalfa much more than new, and it is considered good farm practice to grow alfalfa on a piece of ground not longer than five years at one time. A rapid, thorough pasturage of infested fields in the spring after egg laying is well under way seems to be quite successful. Sheep will accomplish this work more quickly and more thoroughly than any other animal; the field should be cleaned off as quickly as possible, at most in three to five days.

Generally speaking we believe that the control of the alfalfa weevil is a matter of cleaner, better, more conscientious farming, that it is a question of readjustment of farm practices and that this readjustment will in the end prove to be beneficial to the farmer.



A Good Brush Drag

VIEWS OF A NOTED ENGLISHMAN

Isaac M. Hodgkinson, the Armour manager in Great Britain and a noted sheep raiser, was in the United States recently and discussed with a representative of the National Wool Grower mutton market prospects under free trade. He took a decidedly optimistic view of the outlook, contending that the New Zealand exportable surplus was all needed by England and that the quality of the Australian surplus would not suit the fastidious American consumer. "When packers could not sell the good Montana sheep last summer and were compelled to put thousands of carcasses away in freezers

how can it be expected that Australian mutton, a vastly inferior article, will be popular?" he asked. "If Australia or Argentine either expect to cultivate the United States market they must produce better goods. We sell a lot of Australian mutton in England but it goes to low class trade. I doubt if it could be sold in any considerable quantity in New York, Boston or any other eastern American city and Pacific coast people will not grow enthusiastic about it until quality is materially improved, which will be a process of considerable time. What the American grower needs to do is to adopt a policy of improvement. I realize that much has been done in that direction but there is room for further efforts. It is only by producing a superior grade of mutton that the British sheepman is able to survive, and while quality of United States product has been vastly improved within my recollection there is still room for more. I do not predict that Australian mutton will not compete with inferior domestic product, but it never will in the case of qualified goods. Obviously the only sane policy for the grower to pursue is to cut out the mongrels. You have too many undesirable sheep, and the sooner they are sent to the discard the better. When North America talks of importing mutton it merely emphasizes the absurdity of present supply conditions. I consider both the United States and Canada the greatest sheep country, so far as possibilities are concerned, on the face of the globe and the cuticle of this possibility has not been scratched. North America ought to be exporting rather than importing mutton, but with the exception of a few isolated localities there is no considerable sheep breeding industry east of the Missouri river."

The total product of all our farms last year was \$9,400,000,000. One-third of this total was consumed on the farms and the balance was sold to consumers at slightly more than \$13,000,000,000. The middlemen got more of this than the farmer.

The American Merino

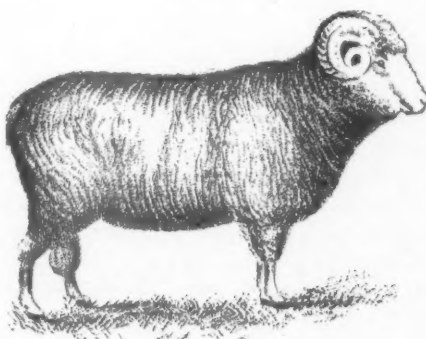
By ROSCOE WOOD

THE ancestors of the American Merino came from Spain in the early part of the 19th century. The Merino flocks of Spain were owned by the nobility, and royal edicts forbade their export. A few were brought to the United States in 1802, but the Napoleonic wars in 1809-11 furnished the opportunity to secure choice selections without limit, and through the efforts of Wm. Jarvis, consul at Lisbon, over 20,000 head were shipped to America. Since then no direct importations from Spain have been made.

These sheep were selected from the best flocks, or cabanas as they were called, most notable of which were the Paulars, Infantados, Guadaloupes, Escurials, and Negrettis, so named from their owners. All these sheep were Transhumantes, or migratory, for they trailed from their winter range on the plains in the south to their summer feed on the northern mountains. Thus they were accustomed to much traveling in large bands, they were compelled to adapt themselves to conditions that were constantly changing, and not rarely were they forced to subsist on rations not the best.

Each of the cabanas had been bred without intermixing for centuries, so that each had a characteristic type of its own. When they came here they were mixed more or less indiscriminately, only a few breeders making any attempt to keep separate the different strains. Upon their first introduction here they sold at high prices, rams bringing \$1,000 to \$1,500 each while ewes brought \$100 to \$150 per head in lots of 100 to 200. These sheep came at a propitious time. America was eager to establish manufacturing, especially of woollens. Fine wool was so eagerly sought that it brought from three to six dollars a pound. In less than five years all this was so changed by general industrial and financial depression that good Merinos sold at a dollar a head.

The introduction of Spanish Merino sheep was followed by a long period of industrial uncertainty, and sheep raising was near stagnant. From 1824 to 1827 a considerable number of Saxony Merinos were imported and crossed upon the Merino flocks, but the resultant product proved unsatisfactory and the ultimate result was to practically eliminate the Saxon and in the process many good Spanish flocks were destroyed. From 1815 to 1850 the work of maintaining and improving the Merinos which came from Spain was in the hands of comparatively few men, mostly New England and New York farmers. They did their work well and in the prosperous



Don Pedro

The second Merino Ram imported into U. S. He cost \$1000 and reached N. Y. in 1801. Weight 138 pounds. Sheared 8½ pounds of washed wool 1¾ inches long.

times of the late '50s which culminated in the boom of '63 and '64 reaped a rich reward. For in these times many choice individuals went to the central states, while some hardy speculators took sizable shipments to California to exchange for the new found gold.

The soil, climate, and agricultural conditions of this New England section were well suited to these Merinos and seemed peculiarly adapted to their development. In those times wool was the principal purpose of sheep and its production was profitable to the grower. The use of Merino rams upon the native sheep secured a large increase in the weight of fleece and at the same time greatly improved its

quality and fineness. In fact they made the first improvement produced upon the native stock. So that whenever sheep growing appeared profitable these Merinos were in demand.

The high prices for Merinos during war times proved an impetus which carried them over the depression which naturally followed. When the great southwestern range country opened and sheep raising became popular and profitable not only there but in the central and western agricultural states as well these eastern breeders were furnished a broad market for their product. It was during this period that the demand for increasingly heavy fleeces reached its height, and with the tariff disturbances of the late '80s came a decline in both demand and prices which continued with but a slight check for a decade. With the industrial revival following the protective tariff law of 1897 came likewise more demand for heavy fleeced Merinos, but in no such proportion as had been.

The conditions which attended the entire industry of sheep and wool growing underwent a radical change during this period. The northwestern range country was changed from cattle to sheep, while the purpose of sheep was changed from wool to mutton and a combination of both. The central states were just beginning to change the character of their farming, and in the process many were actually discarding sheep. Naturally the men of Vermont and New York, of Michigan and Ohio, for these latter states had produced as good sheep as had those farther east, were discouraged, and many of them quit the business. They had no market for their surplus stock, and they could not afford to raise these sheep for pleasure. The fleece development had been carried to such an extent that they possessed little value for mutton.

When the general popularity of these wrinkly, oily, heavy-fleeced

Merinos was at its height the keener, more far-seeing breeders sensed the change that was soon to come, for already southwestern rangemen were protesting against too much oil and too many wrinkles. But just as the home trade seemed about to decline along came the Australians and paid fabulous prices for many of the choicest sheep of the leading breeders. Then South America sought these famous wool bearers for a time. To both countries did daring Vermonters ship choice sheep for several years, until they ceased to require these great weights of fleece. This export trade was the greatest factor in preventing the development of the breed in the direction which American sheep raisers demanded because it paid the price for oily, heavy fleeces.

In the latter years the general demand for this style of Merinos has been comparatively limited. Their main breeding ground has been moved westward from Vermont to Ohio, although there are still a few of the best of the old flocks maintained in the Green Mountain state. The demand for the surplus is found among the general farmers in certain sections of Ohio and from the range sections of the far southwest, while the best animals are still taken for export, but now they go to the new lands of South Africa, and now and then a few to South America.

Such is but the briefest outline of the course of the American Merino. The accomplishment of his breeders is worthy of note. The original Spanish sheep was generally a plain, medium-sized animal, the ram shearing up to 10 pounds and the ewe 6 pounds of unwashed fine wool. In 75 years American breeders had developed rams that sheared 44 pounds, and ewes up to 28 pounds. The great desideratum of many breeders seemed to be per cent of wool to live weight, and in this respect they secured some wonderful results. But as in all cases where one idea is carried to an extreme it was only accomplished at the expense of other qualities which were more desirable and more valuable. There are

records of fleeces weighing as much as 36 per cent of the weight of the bearer, and any sheepman knows that such a fleece can only be obtained at the expense of constitution. However the general aim was to increase the size of the individual and to maintain the constitution and hardiness. Only where excessive oil without an increase in density and wrinkles which would provide space for more wool fibers was produced were the essential Merino characteristics weakened.

For many years the type of Merino developed for fleece production was called Spanish, and a little later Improved Spanish, and by this name are they still designated by many people. Later the American Merino became the correct appellation among the breeders and those well acquainted with the breed. Another term, Vermont Merino, was given the wrinkly type by the Australians, and was really very appropriate and expressive inasmuch as it was confined to the very heavy fleeced type.

In recent years American Merino breeders have developed two styles of sheep which they are pleased to differentiate by the first two letters of the alphabet, A and B. Briefly described. A represents the wrinkliest, heaviest fleeced animal that can be produced, while B represents a few less wrinkles on a little larger, more shapely body. There is no sharp line of demarcation, for the characteristics of the two overlap. The exact point where a light A type is distinct from a heavy B depends upon the viewpoint of the individual judge.

The aim of these breeders seems to be to produce the greatest possible amount of fine wool on a single animal. They require a reasonable amount of oil, they want just as many fibers to the square inch as they can get and to secure this they require many wrinkles. They seek a fleece of even quality and density on all parts of the body, as good staple as is consistent with extreme density, and the extremities well covered with good wool. While fineness is desired it must not be extreme because that would require a sacrifice

in weight of fleece. The B type sheep are a little larger, not so wrinkly on the body, and more attention is given to rounder ribs and straighter hind legs. In both types more attention is now given to good bone and strong constitution. A large, straight, well covered foreleg is one of the most important factors to be secured. It is one of the best indicators of the general value of the animal.

It requires a broad knowledge of breeding and its principles combined with exceptional judgment in selection and skill in mating to produce choice Merinos of these types and to maintain the good qualities. A few mistakes or a few lapses in rigid care in breeding results in deterioration, and one of these will cause more loss and damage than ten "good hits" can gain. It is a very easy matter to lose any of those qualities of fleece which have made these sheep famous, but he is a breeder in the true sense of the word who can produce improvement in any of those qualities which constitute their superiority.

The American Merino is distinctly a wool bearer, the greatest that has ever been produced. In his development the inherent Merino characteristics which make them so essential to general sheep raising have been retained. His adaptability to changing conditions of climate and feed, his hardiness, his longevity, and his ability to thrive in large flocks are as potent excellencies now as they have ever been. While his greatest work in rapidly increasing the weight of fleece of the native stock has been accomplished in large measure, yet there are certain conditions which make for him still an important place in the general industry.

American conditions on both farm and range, require a certain amount of Merino blood in the flocks to secure best results. Where much crossing of the light fleeced mutton breeds has decreased the shearing qualities of the average flock no breed will remedy the defect so quickly. The conditions under which they are most valuable are those of hot, dry climates which tend

DO YOU BELIEVE IN PROTECTION?

We do. We believe in Protection for dependents and for old age. We believe that Protection is a duty that every man owes to his wife and children. He can protect them himself if he lives, but his power to do so is gone forever if he dies. Ask yourself the frank question, you husband and father, "Where would my family get off if I should die before the loose ends of my affairs are properly tied when they haven't the intimate knowledge of them that I have? Am I really playing square with the wife and the kiddies?" Do you dare ask this question of yourself and answer it honestly without being adequately insured?

As to cost of life insurance, there is a doubt if you correctly understand the subject when you speak of cost. For instance, you are asked to pay approximately four per cent in the amount involved. If you die at any time after the first interest payment the Company pays the face of the policy. If you live to make these interest payments for twenty years the Company gives you clear title to a piece of property (the policy) on which you have no further payments to make and agrees to pay cash for the property at its full face value at your death. In the meantime the policy contract has

1. Kept you insured;
2. Provided weekly sickness indemnity;
3. Provided weekly accident indemnity.
4. Provided double indemnity for accidental death;
5. Provided a monthly income for eight and one-half years in case of Total Disability.

Yes, Protection is one of the greatest things in the world. It contemplates the happy home where the children romp and play in sweet abandon for the father provides for their needs—where the mother croons a lullaby as she touches with loving hands her little babe in slumber for the husband who cares for them is well and strong and happy. He can and does provide for their necessities, for some luxuries and for their future. But only by Insurance can he make that future SURE if he should die.

THE CONTINENTAL LIFE INSURANCE AND INVESTMENT COMPANY

Salt Lake City, Utah

FRANK J. HAGENBARTH, PRESIDENT

N. G. STRINGHARN,
Sec'y and Manager

CHAS. W. HELSER,
Supt. of Agencies

Insurance in Force	-	\$8,247,831.50
Assets	- - -	\$1,056,934.86
Surplus	- - - -	372,819.86

\$1.566 for every \$1.00
of liability

Continental Life Insurance and Investment Co.
My name is
Address is Salt Lake City, Utah
I was born on the day of
Please let me have some additional
information on your Combination Policies at my age.

Continental Life Insurance and Investment Co.
As a suitable agent for your Company, I would
suggest
Address
and recommend him for such ap-
pointment.
Signed
Address

to lighten and coarsen the fleeces of the average flock. With the dense, oily fleeces they can add weight and quality to the fleece as can no other breed. Where the sun burns out the oil and dries up the feed, the sheep strong in American Merino blood, will thrive and grow a good fleece and live long enough to bring his owner abundant profit.

WOOL FREIGHT RATES.

The Wool Year book for 1913 gives the following as the freight rates for transporting 100 pounds of greasy wool between the principal markets of the world:

Australia to London, from 50 cents to \$1.25.

Liverpool to Boston, from 25 cents to 30 cents.

Australia to Boston, \$1.40 to \$1.75.

Australia to Boston, sailing vessel, 83 cents.

South Africa to Boston, 62 cents.

Buenos Ayres to Boston, 25 cents.

Western U. S. to Boston, \$2.00.

The above rates are for steam vessel except where otherwise noted and steam rates are always much higher than for sailing vessels. Ocean freight rates vary greatly, depending upon the load of merchandise available. Wool at times comes to this country free of all freight when it is needed as ballast on board ship.

A HIGH BREEDING RECORD.

Some seven years ago a famous Australian ram, Donald Dinnie, was sold in Australia for \$6,000.00. The owner now publishes the number of ewes to which he was bred and the number of lambs he produced each year. The owner's statement is as follows:

"At Deniliquin Stud Park in the spring of 1906, Donald Dinnie ran in open paddock (and without being yarded) with 200 ewes for 13 days, and as a result 51 lambs were dropped to him. Following this performance, Mr. A. J. McDonald, manager of Canowie estate, writes as follows:

"At Canowie in January and Febru-

ary, 1907, he served 62 ewes, and in June and July, 64 lambs were dropped, including 5 pairs of twins. On October 15th, 1907, and 10 weeks following, he served 193 ewes, including 21 1½-year-old maidens, resulting in 192 lambs being dropped, including 14 pairs of twins. He weighed 258 lbs. and cut 33½ lbs., a bright lustrous fleece of beautiful character.

"On October 15th, 1908, and eight weeks following, he served 196 ewes, 46 of which were maidens, resulting in 193 lambs being dropped, including 15 pairs of twins. He weighed 248 lbs., and cut 33½ lbs. of wool, a fleece similar to the last."

One of the Most Prominent Sheepmen in America Sent Us This Letter:

"The August number of the National Wool Grower is just received. I have only had time to look through it, but it is certainly gotten up in a very attractive manner, and I am sure the reading matter will be both instructive and interesting. I want to compliment you on this issue. It is too bad that this publication cannot go to about eighty thousand sheepmen."

OSTRICH FARMING.

Mr. G. Valder, of the department of agriculture, Australia, said that ostrich farming was undoubtedly very profitable. The industry was really only in its infancy in Australia, but it was expanding. He had already induced people to start ostrich farming, and one settler at Coonamble had now over 400 birds, the largest farm of its kind in New South Wales. Another man had started at Yanco with 70 birds. He believed ostriches would pay handsomely in the irrigated areas. The most profitable way of utilizing alfalfa was to feed it to ostriches. They paid in South Africa as much as \$750.00 per acre for irrigated alfalfa land for ostrich farming. The Coonamble settler

to whom he had referred made \$20.00 per bird per annum for the feathers, and this was done without irrigation or hand-feeding. The birds were doing uncommonly well on the herbage pastures. He thought that the Australian birds could be vastly improved by careful selection, and that their feathers would command high prices. In his opinion the Australian climate was more suitable for ostriches than that of South Africa.—Dalgety's Review.

FLIES BREED IN STRAW STACK.

According to Farmers Bulletin No. 540, issued by the department of agriculture, the common stable fly caused a loss in 1912 of livestock in northern Texas alone of not less than \$25,000. During that season the plague was unusually bad, due, it is thought, to heavy rain at threshing time, which made the straw unsuitable for feeding purposes and offered a good medium in which the flies might breed. The department made an investigation of this fly plague and found that the vast majority of stable flies breed in straw stacks. Some lay their eggs in pure horse manure but when straw was mixed with it it offered a more favorable location. As a step toward abating this nuisance the department recommends that all straw not used for feeding purposes should be gathered up and either burned or preferably scattered over the land and later plowed under, thus adding humus to the soil.

After experiments the department found that a mixture of fish oil (1 gallon), oil of pine tar (2 ounces), oil of pennyroyal (2 ounces), and kerosene (½ pint), was the most effective remedy in keeping flies off stock when applied lightly to such portions of animals as were not covered with blankets.

If you want to know how Senator Meyers of Montana feels toward the sheepman write him for a copy of his speech in the senate upon the new tariff bill.

Wool Growing In Australia

"THE SYDNEY RAM SALE". By R. H. HARROWELL.

THE big annual ram sales have just concluded in Sydney, and it may interest your readers to hear how they went off. The sales and show are great events in the sheep year and they are largely attended by wool growers.

As far as the show is concerned, interest is steadily declining, principally because it is so difficult to provide equality in competition as the conditions and climate vary so greatly over the big area of this country. Then again the show type of sheep is very often of the least commercial use, that is it is not suited to give the best returns if left to natural conditions. The sales, however attract enormous entries and far better sheep on the whole appear there than at the show. At the present moment there is a rush upon what is known as the Wanganella strain of Merino, which is a big, bold, plain-bodied type carrying a long staple of fairly robust wool. This strain has been extraordinarily successful and it has founded a very large number of the most prominent stud flocks in New South Wales at the present day. This strain originated in 1861 when Messrs. Peppin and Sons imported some French and German Merinos from Rambouillet and Negretti respectively. Messrs. Peppins' property was called Wanganella, and it comprised an immense area. In 1878 the property was divided and sold, and the late F. S. Falkiner purchased the portion known as Boonoke and Messrs. Austin and Millear purchased the portion that retained the name of Wanganella. The flock was divided and Falkiner kept the strain pure, but bred on lines of his own, and Austin and Millear did the same, also keeping the original strain pure. Falk-

iner, however, had so much faith in this strain that he would never sell a ewe, and when his flock got too large he would buy another huge estate. In this way he acquired immense properties, some of which have recently been sold, but before his decease he formed the firm of F. S. Falkiner and Sons, Ltd., which now owns Boonoke, Moonloria, Tuppal, Widgiena and Wanganella estate, all stocked with pure Boonoke sheep and with the exception of Tuppal, all devoted to stud sheep. The firm must breed rams from close on 100,000 ewes, and the proceeds from their sale of rams have

Since his death, however, this property has been purchased by the Falkiners and they are maintaining the flock in its purity, but before Mr. Millear's death, his son, Mr. Thos. Millear, acquired a portion of the property which is now known as Deniliquin Stud Park and on it is run another pure offshoot of the original Wanganella flock. The Austins and Millears have from time to time disposed of pure Wanganella ewes and as a result many fine stud flocks were established in various parts of the country, the most prominent being the flocks owned by James Richmonds of Haddon Rig, F. G. Body, Bundemar, Field and Vickery, Willandra, Horigan Bros., Weemabung, C. Mills, Wardry, and several others. All the flocks above mentioned go straight back to the original flock started by Peppin and Sons in 1861. The country on which they run is dead level plain intersected by belts of timber and the sheep are developed upon natural grasses only, and they are run year in and year out entirely in the open.

At various times rams of this Peppin strain have brought high prices and of those which have realized \$5000 and over the following are the most notable. In 1908 Mr. Thos. Millear of Deniliquin Stud Park, sold Donald Dinnie for \$6000, and the following year he sold another ram, Sir William, for \$6750. In 1910 Mr. James Richmond of Heddon Rig, sold a ram called Dandie Dinmont for \$7750, and in 1911, Mr. F. I. Body of Bundemar, sold a ram called Sir Charles, for \$5000. All these sales have recently been capped by F. F. Falkiner and Sons Ltd., selling a ram called Boonoke No. 1 for \$8000 and Mr. Albert Austin selling one of



Sir William—sold for \$6750.

been as much as \$275,000 in one year. The Wanganella section of the original Peppin flock has also assumed great proportions, but owing to dissolution of partnerships and deaths it has developed offshoots on each of which is a distinguished self contained stud flock, pure to the original strain. Messrs. Austin and Millear dissolved partnership and halved the stud flock. Mr. Albert Austin still has the original place, old Wanganella, and on it he has one of the most famous flocks in Australia. Mr. Millear called his portion Wanganella estate and he also maintained his portion of the pure flock.

his leading stud rams for \$8750. These last two sales occurred since the beginning of this year. The above is a fine record for this old Peppin strain of Merinos because, of course, scores of rams of this blood have been sold at all prices up to \$5000. This type of Merino is large and hardy, and is entirely suited to the hot open country and the consequence is the Peppin strain, wherever it is maintained at a high standard, is in great demand. The sales, just concluded, again proved

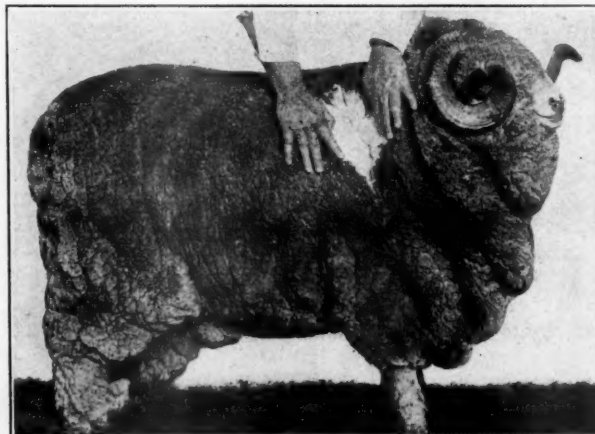
this strain to be on top, and though no sensational prices were recorded, high averages were maintained. Several of the big studs had rams on exhibition only and there is no doubt that big money would have been forthcoming if the owners could have been tempted to sell. As it is, sheep of the pure Peppin strain came out on top of all the sales. The top price was \$3550 paid for a Boonoke ram and six rams from this flock brought \$12,440 or an average of \$2070. Two rams of

Peppin strain bred by Mr. C. Mills of Wardry realized \$1600 and \$2800 and another sheep of the same strain bred by Mr. Body of Bundemar brought \$2750 and five stud ewes from Bundemar were sold privately at \$500 each.

I am enclosing illustrations of four of the most notable rams referred to above and regret that the highest priced one of all, the ram recently sold by Mr. Albert Austin of Wanganella, has not yet been photographed.



Donald Dinnil—sold for \$6000.



Dandie Denmont—sold for \$7750.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Some time ago we announced in the pages of the NATIONAL WOOL GROWER that every individual who paid his \$5.00 dues to this association would receive with his receipt a clean cost computer. This is a small celluloid card containing a wheel which calculates the clean cost of wool when the grease price and shrinkage is known; also it gives the grease price when the shrinkage and scoured price is known. We have sent out several hundred of these wool wheels to members and have received many letters thanking us therefor. We beg to acknowledge that these wheels were donated to the association by Mauger & Avery, an old and reliable wool firm of Boston, Mass. We take this means of publicly thanking this firm for their kindness in this particular, and to assure them of the ap-

preciation of our wool growers for this service.

ENGLISH WOOL SALES.

About 15,000 fleeces were pitched at Swindon Wool Fair, which was largely attended. It was the best sale known for some years, and prices were up 3d to 4d per pound. The top price for washed wool was 15½d per pound, and many other lots made 14d and upwards. Unwashed wool went up to 12d per pound.

At Salisbury Wool Fair, on Friday, 90,000 fleeces of wool, mostly Hampshire Down, were offered by Messrs. Waters and Rawlence. Trade was good, and the prices realized showed an increase on those which ruled at last year's fair. Best washed wool made from 15d to 16¼d, unwashed from 10½d to 12½, lambs' wool from

12¼d to 14½, tailings and trimmings 1d to 8d. Washed Cheviot and cross-bred wool realized from 13d to 16d, and unwashed ditto from 4d to 11½d.

At the annual wool fair at Blandford best Devon ewe as well as lamb fleeces went up to 16½d per pound, a large proportion of the lots realizing this price. Hampshire down fleeces ranging down to 15½d; and lamb to 15¾d. Southdown fleeces made to 16½, and lamb to the same price. Dorest down fleeces reached to 16¼d, and Dorest Horn fleeces from 15d to 16d. Unwashed fleeces sold from 11d to 1s, and unwashed lamb, 11½d to 1s, 1d.—London Livestock Journal.

The only time that a sheepman can afford to use poor rams is after he has enough money to support him the rest of his life. The harder the times, the better ram is required.



FRANK W. TUBBS
CHICAGO

**SHEEP SALESMEN Whose
Services Mean Your Success**

REPRESENTING

**SMITH BROS.
COMMISSION
CO.**

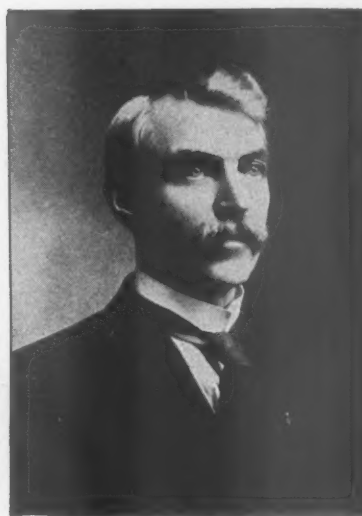


GEO. S. MARTIN
CHICAGO

You cannot
afford
to
experiment
with
inexperienced
men!



M. C. WILKERSON
SO. OMAHA



A. E. COMPTON
SO. OMAHA

Our opinions
efforts
and ability
are
always at
your
command!



F. O. MORGAN
KANSAS CITY

At the Leading Markets

**CHICAGO
SOUTH OMAHA
KANSAS CITY**

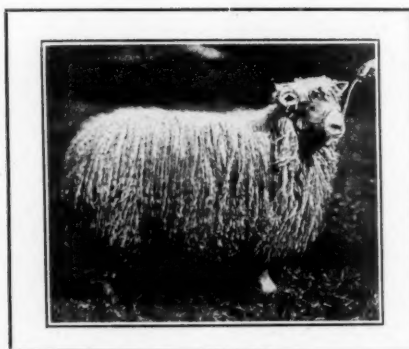


HARVEY SHOUGH
KANSAS CITY

RAMS FOR SALE

LINCOLNS - HAMPSHIRE

500 *Pure Bred* Yearling Lincoln Rams entitled to *Registration*; also Lincoln Ram Lambs and Ewes of the highest quality.



ALSO

200 Pure Bred and High Grade Yearling Hampshire Rams.

500 Pure Bred and High Grade Hampshire Ram Lambs dropped in February.

These rams are range raised and in fine condition.

They represent the best blood obtainable.

WRITE OR CALL ON

LAIDLAW & LINDSAY, Bellevue, Idaho

Our English Wool Letter

"THE GREAT THINGS OF THE WOOL INDUSTRY" (From Our Correspondent)

Bradford, Eng., August 15, 1913.

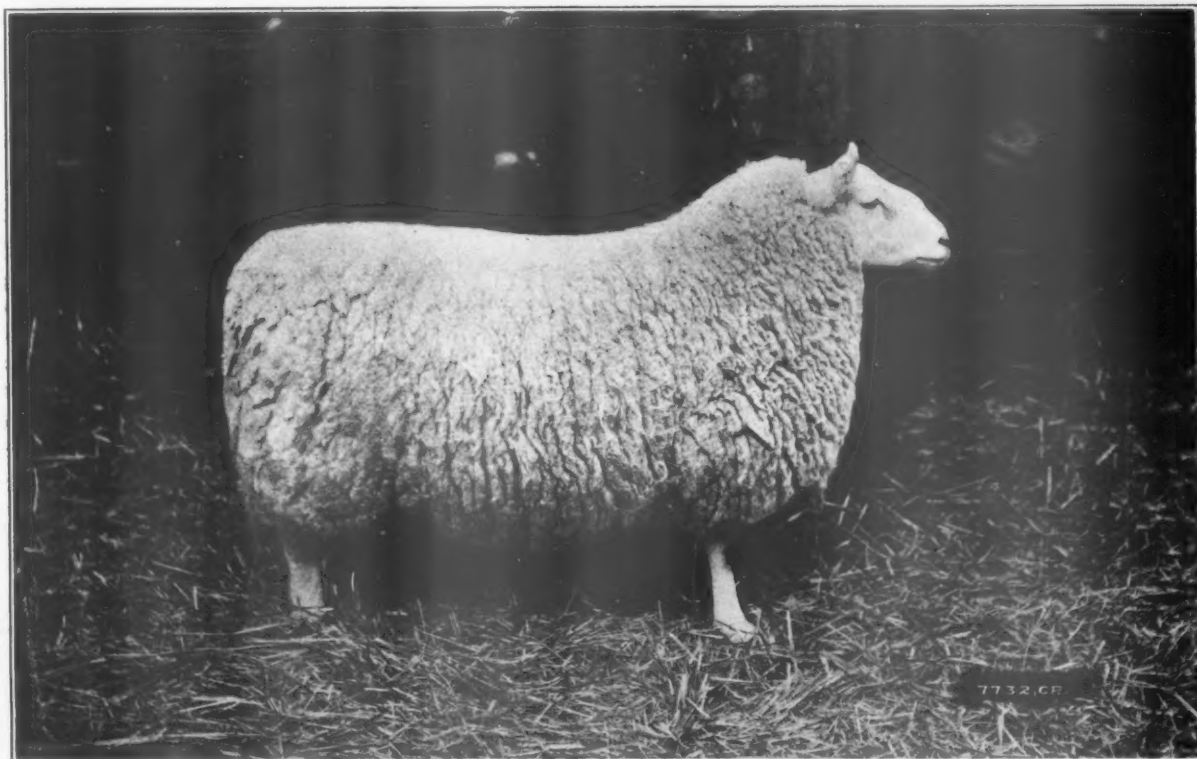
SCARCELY a week passes in this country without something transpiring in sheep and wool circles which is of considerable interest to breeders and all others interested in the industry in other parts of the world, and we now have in mind two comparatively recent events which bring to the front questions which we will describe as the great things of

in the near future for the raising of that standard and the extension of all that is beneficial therein.

One of the most brain staggering mental exercises in which anyone could indulge would be to think about the development which has taken place in the world's wool industry. This is not going to be our theme now, for it is intended ultimately to narrow things down to a specific and clearly stated

nine sheep taken there in the reign of George III.

Turning to other parts of the world there are roughly speaking 63,000,000 sheep in North America, 109,000,000 in South America, and 50,000,000 in Africa. We are not now dealing with statistics strictly as such, and are only giving approximate figures in order to lead up to our main idea. The point to be emphasized is that the present



A Cheviot Ram—his blood is in the veins of the longwools

the wool industry. Nothing is ever gained by being satisfied with a stationary attitude, and while we would pay due regard and respect to all that has taken place in the past which has contributed to the attainment of the present standard of efficiency in growing wool and mutton and preparing it for its ultimate purpose, we should also like to emphasize something of what is being done now and is likely to be done

compass, showing something of the means by which this tremendous progress has been made, and how the present level will have to be kept up. Meanwhile, think of the sheep flocks of Australia. In that part of the world alone, making due allowance for the depletion brought about last year by drought, there are over one hundred million sheep in that country, all of which have sprung from about eight or

vast numbers of sheep in the leading pastoral countries of the world are very largely the descendants of high class blood imported from Great Britain. Of course there was in all the countries named what we may for convenience term the original stock, though South Africa seems to be the only place respecting which we have any definite data, and about which it is now definitely known that there was a truly na-

tive breed, and whilst importations from various places other than Great Britain have been made, it is quite in order to say that next to the far renowned Merino, the leading breeds from this country have played a leading part in building up and forming the chief characteristics of the flocks kept in the parts of the world named.

Perhaps it will help the reader to better understand the significance of all this introduction of new blood from Great Britain if we say something about the vast changes which have taken place not only here but also in the Colonies. For it is well to bear in mind that not only has a great progressive force been at work, but also an equally great evolutionary power. We mean to say that the progress vast as it is, has not continued on one plan; it has not been confined to the perpetuation of existing conditions on a larger scale, it has resulted in the creation of an entirely new phase of the wool industry. Furthermore, that new phase will have to be introduced into the wool growing industry of America if that country means to save herself from being swamped by the flood tide of competition which is flowing in that sphere of commercial activity. English wool growers have already come under the sway of this compelling influence, and are all the better for it. New Zealand pastoralists have done the same, and are reaping the reward which comes to those who respond to the right magnet, while Australian pastoralists are also turning their faces in another direction. Instead of confining their attention only to wool, those in the two former countries are working upon a broader basis, by endeavoring to get out of the sheep the best that can be had of both wool and mutton. This twofold endeavor has created a need for a dual purpose sheep, one which can produce a good fleece of wool and also put on plenty of flesh with sufficient rapidity to be worth calling a mutton breed.

We have followed with considerable interest much that has been said in the American press respecting the new tariff which is going to be introduced

on your side, and are aware that strenuous opposition has been made to it. The position we occupy is an entirely independent one, and we are genuinely desirous of seeing American wool growers prosper in their enterprise. We know that nothing is so depressing as to know that what should be one of the staple industries of a country is in a languishing condition, with those engaged in it unable to get therefrom a creditable financial return. Yet we would point to the British wool grower as an example of what can be done in the face of an apparently overwhelming stream of competition. The British farmer's competitor is the Colonial and South American pastoralist who seems almost able to inundate the market with wool. At any rate he can send in tremendous quantities, and while the whole lot is eventually used, there is no practical danger of the user being short. The grower is following his lead, sending all the wool he can, and clipping it off sheep which are worth something for mutton when the fleece is sold. Yet the grower in this country survives and can actually make more money for his clips than the same class of Colonial wool will sell for in London. Of course values are not as abnormally high as they once were, but that signifies little, for relative conditions have greatly changed, and the developments in mutton production have gone a long way to counterbalance matters. The British populace require feeding somehow, mutton very largely fills the bill, and English and Colonial sheepmen vie with each other to the real detriment of neither. The people of the United States will want feeding and clothing, and we think that if growers there broaden their basis on the lines suggested they will come out of the ordeal as satisfactorily as their friends in this and other countries.

Perhaps it may now be worth while to say something about the breeds of sheep kept in this country which have contributed so much to the changes wrought in other countries by being exported thereto, and which play an important part in the sheep and wool

trade here today. The most prominent of these breeds are the Lincoln and the Leicester. From time to time various sales of these and other leading breeds are held up and down the country which attract considerable attention, particularly when some of the best breeders are selling. The wool from both these breeds is what may be described as of a good English type, that is it is fairly representative of the best that can be produced on our soil, and the fact that they have been so long in vogue without losing the slightest measure of prestige is abundant proof that they are well worth keeping and breeding. Another evidence of their value is that already named; they have contributed to the building up of flocks in other lands. We do not propose to give any detailed account of the characteristics of the breed, for personally we have no prejudice in favor of any breed, being strong believers in the statement that breed goes in at the mouth, which is another way of saying that the features peculiar to any type are the effect of food and climate rather than any inherent qualities of the animals themselves. We are disposed to let wisecracks who know little or nothing about sheep, dilate to their own sweet will about this or that breed. All are good in their way, some certainly better than others, and the best are the product of the best soil, supplemented, not displaced, by the best treatment. Attention may be drawn to the recent dispersal of the famous flock owned by the late Mr. Henry Dudding of Riby Grove, Lincolnshire. The flock had long been widely known as one of the best in the country, and has been an excellent example of what can be done by intensive breeding. For fifty years Mr. Dudding had devoted some of his best energies to his sheep, and succeeded in more than maintaining the high standard already attained by his predecessors. The highest price made was 600 guineas for a shearling ram. Over 400 ram lambs were sold at an average price of £5 18s per head, the ewe lambs, of which there were 172, making on an average £3 8s per head.

The great demand which at present obtains for Lincoln long wool rams was reflected at the annual sale last week of the rams bred by Mr. R. Dixon of Brandesburton Barff, near Hull. The auctioneers put up eighty rams for sale before a large company, and not one was returned. The prices too were much higher than for some years past, the average working out at £14 8s 9d. The top price was 70 guineas, given by Mr. C. E. Howard of Nocton, Lincolnshire, for the first prize ram in a pen of three at the Yorkshire show. The next highest figure was 50 guineas given by Mr. G. Marris of Kirmington, Lincolnshire, for another ram by the same sire, and eight others fetched 20 guineas and over a piece.

That sheep are good property in this country and will pay well when handled in a right way is further proved by a recent sale of Leicester rams which took place at Driffeld, the home of that breed of sheep. The sale was held by the Leicester Sheep Breeders' Association and some excellent figures were made. Sheep from one leading breeder's flock made from 5½ guineas to 12 guineas each, the average price being over £8. Rams sold by other owners went for 26 guineas; 42 guineas, and other lower prices. These figures are representative of the value and quality of the sheep reared and sold in this country. They also speak well for what is being done for the rank and file of English sheep men, for this high class blood slowly but surely percolates through till it reaches the lower levels, an example of the possibilities of sheep culture being placed before all. We repeat that what is being done in this country can be done in America, and believe that an attempt to do so would be fully justified by results.

The Wool Situation.

The position of the raw material shows nothing that is really encouraging. The past month has been a slow, dragging, unsatisfactory time; in fact, the quietest period has been experienced during the past two months that we have seen for three years. It now turns out that the last English clip was

bought all wrong as we said at the time, and with the exception of good downs, there is no description of wool grown in the British Isles that cannot be bought cheaper today than a month ago. In some cases prices have declined 2 cents per pound, the result being that country dealers and merchants are carrying dearly bought stocks, which if turned into cash today would show considerable losses. This is a serious matter for many. Everybody lost his head through entertaining expectations that American requirements would be large, and that before now a very big business would be doing with your side. Nothing of the sort has occurred; in fact, prospects point to diminished shipments for some time. It is a good thing that stocks are being held in strong hands, but there will have to be a radical change before the last clip is turned over at a fraction profit. So far it has been a case of buying for glory and not profit, and only large American purchases can save the situation. That is really where things stand at the present time.

Of course, this is a holiday month, but all the same business is distinctly quieter all round. The arrivals for the next London sales are going to be considerable, probably 150,000 bales, and there will not be far short of 100,000 bales from New Zealand alone. The settlement of the Balkan question has raised hopes that things are going to be better with the continent, but there cannot be much purchasing power left. All that things are doing is to mark time, holders awaiting developments. We do not think there is going to be any serious setback in values, but all the same there is a great need for increased business.

OREGON WETHERS.

Up until about three years ago Montana buyers each spring purchased anywhere from 50,000 to 150,000 yearling wethers in eastern Oregon for shipment to Montana for maturing purposes. This trade has been gradually declining until this year only a few

scattering shipments went from Oregon to Montana. However, as the Montana trade has declined the Washington demand for wethers has increased so that this year the bulk of Oregon yearlings were purchased by dealers from North Yakima and Ellensburg. These wethers will eventually find their way into the coast market and this means just so much less supply for Eastern centers.

London Meat Prices, August 8th.

	Cts. Per lb.
English Mutton (Wethers).....	13½
Scotch Mutton (Wethers).....	15
Dutch Mutton (Wethers).....	13
New Zealand Mutton.....	7¾ 8½
Australian Mutton	7 7¾
South American Mutton.....	7½ 8¼
New Zealand Lamb.....	
(Canterbury)	10¼ 11½
New Zealand Lamb.....	
(North Island)	10 11¼

QUARANTINE REMOVED.

The secretary of agriculture has issued an order effective on August first removing the quarantine for sheep scabies from all of the state of Nevada and all but three counties in the state of Utah. The Utah counties now remaining in quarantine are Carbon, Emery and Grand but it is anticipated that here also the quarantine will be raised in the near future.

The raising of these quarantines is of benefit to the sheepmen and has been made possible through the intelligent work and full cooperation of the state board of sheep commissioners and the United States Bureau of Animal industry, the latter under the direction of Dr. F. E. Murray. The sheepmen are under obligations to both of these agencies, for without their united efforts sheep scab would prevail to a very marked extent. This freedom from scabies that has now been brought about is worth a thousand fold more than it has cost.

The average gross earnings of the average American farmer is less than \$700.00 per year.

With Our Sheep Advertisers

LINCOLNS AND ROMNEYS

In this issue will be found the advertisement of pure bred Lincolns, also pure bred Romney Marsh rams, offered for sale by Stanley Coffin, North Yakima, Washington. We believe these are the only Romney Marsh sheep advertised for sale in America. The breed has given excellent satisfaction wherever tried and will undoubtedly duplicate its success in this country.

HAMPSHIRE AND LINCOLN RAMS.

Laidlaw and Lindsay of Bellevue, Idaho, are advertising on another page, 500 pure bred yearling Lincoln rams, also Lincoln ram lambs and ewes, all entitled to registration, also 200 Hampshire yearling rams and 500 Hampshire ram lambs.

SHROPSHIRE, RAMBOUILLET AND OXFORD RAMS.

Knollin and Myrup of Howe, Idaho, offer for sale a large number of yearling rams and ram lambs, all pure bred, of each of the following breeds: Shropshire, Oxford and Rambouillet. Most of these rams can be registered and on another page their advertisement gives full particulars.

HAMSHIRE RAMS.

The Wood Live Stock company of Spencer, Idaho, offer for sale pure bred yearling and lamb Hampshire rams. Their advertisement shows a carload of fat grade Hampshire lambs that won at the last Chicago International Show.

SHEEP IMPORTERS.

Anyone desiring to import pure bred sheep from England should read the advertisement of Hickman and Scruby of Egerton, England. This firm makes a business of exporting pure bred sheep.

HALF BLOOD COTSWOLDS.

F. I. Long, Great Falls, Montana, offers a large number of high grade Cotswold rams, years and twos, the kind this firm has used for many years to produce their market lamb.

COTSWOLDS.

A. N. Murdock and Sons, Sugar City, Idaho, offer for sale a large number of yearling and lamb Cotswold rams, all pure bred, also 300 pure bred ewes.

RAMBOUILLETS.

The Grand Canyon Sheep Company of Flagstaff, Ariz., the successors of Dent & Sayer, offer for sale yearling and two year old Rambouillets. A halftone of their flock headers may be seen in their advertisement.

RAMBOUILLETS AND AMERICAN MERINOS.

Chas. A. Kimble, Hanaford, California, advertises in this issue 1,700 pure bred Rambouillets and American-Merino rams. He states that on account of dry weather a cut in his regular price will be made.

COTSWOLDS, LINCOLNS, SHROPSHIRE.

F. R. Gooding, Gooding, Idaho, offers for sale 1,000 Lincoln rams, 1,000 Cotswold rams, and 500 Shropshire rams, all pure bred, both yearlings and lambs of any of the breeds. This is an old established flock. See the advertisement for particulars.

HAMPSHIRE.

The Beaverhead Ranch Company, Dillon, Montana, have for sale 1,000 head of Hampshire rams, both yearlings and lambs. These rams can be seen at their ranch near Dillon, Montana.

DELAINES AND RAMBOUILLETS.

The Cunningham Sheep and Land Company of Pilot Rock, Oregon, offer a big string of straight Delaine and Rambouillet rams. 3,000 head is the number offered, all yearling and pure bred. They also offer 300 head of Hampshire ram lambs.

HAMPSHIRE RAMS AND EWES.

The Walnut Hall Farm, Donerail, Kentucky, offers lamb and yearling Hampshire rams, also a large number of Hampshire ewes. These are all registered and from imported rams and ewes.

HAMPSHIRE.

A. Nebecker and Son of Laketown, Utah, offer for sale any number of pure bred Hampshire yearling rams. From one to a carload is the way they put it. See their advertisement in this issue.

RAMS FOR SALE.

On another page J. E. Morse of Dillon, Montana, advertises a big string of Cotswold, Rambouillet, Shropshire and Hampshire rams. These are pure bred rams and particulars will be found in their advertisement.

To Increase Australian Production.

Australian advices indicate that opening of United States markets will greatly stimulate mutton production in that quarter. A recent letter received by a Chicago man stated that while Australia exported only 3,000,000 carcasses last year, with an ovine population of 95,000,000 head, New

Zealand, with only 24,000,000 sheep exported 5,500,000 sheep and lambs. Australia expects within a few years to quadruple present export figures and export to foreign markets one fat carcass out of every six or seven sheep stock in the commonwealth. England, the letter points out, now slaughters 25 per cent of its sheep stock annually. What effect such an increase would have on domestic production is a matter of speculation, but Australia's frequent and prolonged droughts render such statistics valueless and prophecy even less so. English meat experts are unanimously of the opinion that if it intends to court the American markets, Australia will need to vastly improve the quality of her mutton exports. The secret of the popularity of the New Zealand mutton in England is its excellence and any one that has ever tasted the Australian product speaks disparagingly of it.

August Trade in 1912.

A year ago mature sheep were selling considerably lower than at present. Features of August trade in 1912 were a liberal supply especially of wethers, and a hungry demand for feeding stock. It was a slump month so far as prices were concerned, fat lambs declining 50 to 65 cents while feeders advanced 50 cents. August last year threw a heavy crop of natives into the market hopper that will not be available this year. A year ago fat sheep broke 50 cents per hundred in a few weeks, but by the end of July that depreciation had been regained. Both feeding sheep and yearlings advanced 50 cents during the month. The feeder output both at Chicago and Omaha was heavy, nearly 100,000 head leaving Chicago. Idaho was the heaviest contributor to the lamb supply, although many came from Washington, Oregon and Nevada. Utah and Arizona were well represented and Montana furnished most of the wethers. All through August last year Jersey City was glutted with Virginia and Kentucky lambs, but that movement is improbable this year.

WHY NOT PATRONIZE WOOD BROTHERS

A Commission House that is, and has been a warm friend and supporter of the Wool Grower for almost fifty years; a firm that stands for honesty and ability, and has stood the test of time. Our sales and service will please you

"LEADING SELLERS OF SHEEP"

AT

Chicago

South Omaha

Sioux City

South St. Paul

Market information cheerfully furnished

KIRKLAND SHEEP FEEDING YARDS

(FINEST IN THE WORLD)



At Kirkland, Ill., only 67 miles from Chicago, on the main line between Omaha, St. Paul and Kansas City to Chicago.

Twenty-six hundred acres of land, fenced with woven wire, and plenty of running water and shade.

Make no mistake, but route your sheep via C. M. & St. P. Ry. when shipping to Chicago.

Off the C. M. & St. P. RAILWAY

IT COSTS NO MORE TO FEED AT KIRKLAND

JOHN MacQUEEN is Manager

HAMPSHIRE



Grand champion carload fat range HAMPSHIRE grade lambs.
International Fat Stock Show 1912.

WE STILL HAVE

FOR SALE

A number of yearling and older HAMPSHIRE RAMS and LAMBS of the same grade that has produced the MARKET LAMB that has made our name synonymous with QUALITY and TOP MARKET PRICES.

FOR PARTICULARS, ADDRESS

WOOD LIVE STOCK CO. - Spencer, Idaho

F. J. HAGENBARTH, President

H. C. WOOD, Manager

Eradication of the Sheep-tick

By LEROY D. SWINGLE

(Wyoming Experiment Station.)

ALL sheep raisers admit that the sheep tick is a very undesirable associate of sheep, that infested lambs do not grow nor look as well as those free from ticks, and that the wool is somewhat damaged by their presence. To be sure, it is hard to estimate the total damage ticks may accomplish in a flock, but if we should place it at the very low estimate of 10 cents per sheep for each year the damage would amount to \$10,000,000 in ten years in a single state where sheep raising is a prominent industry.

In view of these facts it becomes urgent not only for the interests of the sheep raiser but of the consumer, that the tick be exterminated. The task of eradication is much smaller than is involved in the extermination of true ticks, such as carry Texas fever in cattle and Rocky Mountain spotted fever in man. Yet in these cases it is not considered too great a task to undertake.

While it is perfectly possible for a single sheep owner to free his own flock from ticks permanently, still cooperation on the part of every one is necessary for a complete eradication from a state.

In an article of this character it is not possible to give the details of experiments which have been made to determine efficient methods of eradication. In determining methods it was necessary to consider not only the life history of the tick, but also the action of the dips upon the tick and the pupa. Experiments were made with several of the noted sheep dips. Of the coal-tar dips, Kresol, Minor's Fluid, Chloroleum, Zenoleum, Chloronaphtholeum, B. & C. Cresol, Sanitary Fluid (Betz), Crude Carbolic Acid and Pyxol were tried. Experiments were also made with "Black Leaf 40" and Cooper's Powder Dip, which is an arsenic compound.

It is a hard matter to decide which

is the best of these dips to use. Several points must be taken into consideration. The first and most important is the action upon the ticks and pupae; the second is the effect upon the sheep; the third its effect upon the wool; the fourth is the ease with which the dip may be prepared, and the last is the cost. Laboratory tests upon the coal-tar dips mentioned, indicated that there was not much difference in their killing power when used according to directions. All of them will kill some of the pupae. None will kill all of them. Pyxol should not be used in a solution weaker than 1 to 150. Sanitary Fluid (Betz Co., Hammond, Ind.) when used in the proportion of 1 to 100 is equal to Zenoleum 1 to 100. Crude carbolic acid varies so much that it should not be used unless it has been tested. Experiments indicate that



Pupa (egg) of the Sheep-tick highly magnified

crude carbolic acid (50 to 60 per cent quality containing naphthalene, Denver Fire Clay Co.,) used in one-half per cent strength, is equal to Zenoleum in 1 per cent strength. The other crude carbolic acids tried were not reliable. "Black Leaf 40" gave poor results both in laboratory tests and in dipping experiments. Even when used in twice the strength recommended, it is much inferior to the other dips tested. It will not kill all of the adult ticks in the first or second dipping, and hence it is not to be recommended. It is, however, said to be excellent in the treatment of scab. Cooper's Powder dip evidently kills the ticks in a different manner from the compounds. Ticks will swim around in it for a long time as if it had no more action than water, while all movements will cease

in about a minute when they are immersed in the coal-tar dips. The probable explanation is that the coal-tar dips are absorbed, while the arsenic compound, which is largely a suspension, must be eaten by the tick in order to effect death. For this reason Cooper's Powder Dip could not be compared in the same manner with the other dips. Accordingly, tests were made by dipping sheep. The results were somewhat variable, but the probable explanation was afterwards found. In one case for example, a sheep was dipped and then allowed to dry. Fifty ticks were then turned loose on the sheep and in a few days all were dead. Then fifty more were put on the sheep and the same results were obtained. In another experiment where several lambs were dipped the ticks were not killed, and after 38 days they were quite ticky. Mr. James MacLay, the stock superintendent, suggested that the first few sheep going through the dip take out most of the powder, so that the last ones dipped do not get their share. A laboratory experiment, in which the original dip was compared with the remainder after five handfuls of wool were dipped, showed that the remaining dip was only one-sixth as strong as the original. This doubtless accounts for the variable results. It is apparent that more powder should be added to the dip after a few sheep, say 25, have passed through the vat. In such case most of the young ticks ought to be killed, as they hatch from the pupae. Experiment shows that one dipping cannot be relied upon to kill all of the ticks, but, if properly done, it will come nearer to eradicating them than a single dipping with any of the other dips. More work should be done on the dip to determine definitely how much powder should be added after a certain number of sheep have been dipped. It may then prove to be the most satisfactory dip to use, for it certainly does

remain in the wool and retain its killing action for a long time when sufficient powder is present.

None of the above dips when properly used have been proved to have a deleterious action upon the sheep or wool. In two cases where Cooper's Powder dips was used in a small bath tub excoriation of the skin was produced. But when the sheep were passed through an ordinary swimming vat no harmful results occurred. In using this dip care must be exercised that the sheep do not drain on their fodder or swallow much of the dip. If intelligence is exercised there is no danger. In one flock of sheep with a year's growth of wool at the time when dipping was made, the wool was left very rotten at the point of contact with the skin. I doubt that it was due to the action of the dip, but am rather inclined to believe it was due to some other physiological disturbance. Large sheep raisers in this vicinity who are using this dip say they have never been able to detect any harmful action on the wool, but rather think that it improves the quality.

The coal-tar dips, such as Zenoleum, Kreso, Chloroleum, Sanitary Fluid, are very easily prepared, even with hard water. A very perfect emulsion results when they are poured into the water. The crude carbolic acid requires considerable time, yet if one has more time than money it may be an advantage to use it. For such the following directions are given: Take 25 gallons of water and add 22 pounds of hard soap. If the water is hard add 11 pounds of salsoda. Boil and stir till the soap is dissolved. Then add 5 gallons of crude carbolic acid (50-60 per cent quality, containing naphthalene—Denver Fire Clay Co.) and mix thoroughly. Pour this mixture into a vat containing 1000 gallons of water, preferably warm. Mix thoroughly and then use. If larger or smaller quantities are desired, they should be made in the same proportions. For example, if 500 gallons of dip are desired, use half as much of each ingredient.

In respect to cost, some of the cheapest dips are Zenoleum, Minor's Fluid,

Kreso, Sanitary Fluid and Crude Carbolic Acid. In large quantities the first three will cost per 100 gallons of mixture about 80 to 95 cents. One hundred gallons of crude carbolic acid dip, including the soap and salsoda, will cost about 40 cents. Cooper's Powder Dip costs about \$2.00 per 100 gallons. It probably can be bought cheaper in large quantities. The "Black Leaf 40" costs about \$1.25.

The preceding statements give some basis for deciding which dip to use. It is probably cheapest in the end to use the best dip, even though dipping with it should cost more per sheep.

From the data obtained by a study of the life-history of the sheep-tick one would conclude that three dippings are necessary for eradicating the pest. The time required for pupae to hatch in warm weather is from 19 to 23 days. Thus the last dipping must be placed at least 24 days after the first. Since young ticks may reach maturity and lay a pupa within 14 days after they have hatched it is necessary to place the second dipping about 14 days after the first. In other words, three dippings placed at intervals of 14 days will eradicate the tick.

However, there are some factors that lead one to conclude that two dippings are sufficient. These are: (1) Pupae do not hatch for a couple of days after they are dipped, and if they did they would be killed in the wet wool; (2) many of the pupae are killed by the first dipping and some are so weakened that the young ticks never mature; therefore, the number of pupae hatching and maturing in a flock during the first two weeks after the first dipping is very small; (3) since the number is small, the chances for females to meet males and copulate soon after hatching are slight. For example, let us consider the conditions as they would exist on a sheep after dipping. There are only a few pupae that will hatch in the first two weeks. These are males and females. They are distributed over the sheep. If the first two that hatch are males, or if they are females, then no copulation is possible, until one of the opposite sex hatches, because all of the

adult ticks were killed by the first dipping. Furthermore, if one is male and the other female, and they are located on opposite sides of the sheep, then it will be several days before they happen to meet for copulation. Those conditions are unfavorable for an early deposit of pupae after the first dipping. Since 14 days is the shortest time required under most favorable conditions, when male and females are kept together in a small area on a sheep, it is highly probably that at least three or four weeks would be required under the conditions that are present after dipping. Besides, a few days are gained owing to the fact that the second dipping would kill all pupae that had recently been deposited. Therefore, there can be little doubt that a second dipping 24 days after the first will eradicate the tick. If the dipping is done in cool weather, such as spring or autumn, the time should be lengthened perhaps to 28 days, depending of course upon how cool it is.

Considering the fact that it is **harder** to kill the ticks when the wool is short, and also the fact that the incubation period is longer in cold weather, it would appear far the best to dip in late summer or early autumn. About September 1st would be a favorable time for the first dipping, the second to take place about 26 days later. The sheep having been clipped and the lambs born in the spring, the wool of both will be sufficiently long in the early fall to remain wet with the dip till all the ticks are killed.

Some cautions regarding dipping should be added. (A) After the dipped sheep have drained well, they should be turned into a yard where no fodder can be contaminated with the poison. This applies especially to arsenic dips. (B). During dipping the strength of the dip should be kept as nearly constant as possible. (C). The dipped sheep must be kept absolutely separate from the undipped. (D). It is best not to turn sheep into a pen where they were before dipping within a week after dipping. (E). An attendant must not go amongst the dipped sheep after being with the undipped. It is very

easy to carry ticks on the clothing. The clothes worn when handling the sheep during the dipping should be boiled or baked before being worn in handling the dipped sheep. Dogs must not be allowed to go amongst the dipped sheep after being with the undipped. (F.) If any sheep are bought or borrowed from another flock they should be properly dipped before being turned in with the dipped sheep. These cautions should be cherished in the heart and scrupulously observed. If each person will do his part the sheep-tick can be eradicated from a state in one year. It therefore becomes the duty of every one to enter the battle against the sheep-tick. Begin at once.

AUSTRALIAN FLEECE SORTING.

In the National Wool Grower the classing of wool on Australian ranches has been fully described. The fleece is generally divided into four sorts as follows: Locks, pieces, bellies and fleece. The proportionate amount of each sort that is generally taken from a fleece weighing $7\frac{1}{2}$ pounds together with the value per pound of each sort is about as follows in a fine Merino fleece:

$\frac{3}{4}$ pounds of locks at 8 cents per pound.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of bellies at 16 cents per pound.

$\frac{3}{4}$ pounds of pieces at 20 cents per pound.

$4\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of fleece at 29 cents per pound.

While it is to be noted that the part of this fleece known as "fleece" sells at 29 cents per pound the average price for the entire fleece is but 24 cents per pound, which equals about 50 cents per clean pound in Australia.

All reports we have indicate that farmers in the farm states are going out of the sheep business because of free wool, dogs, and intestinal parasites. If the farmer can only stick it out a couple of years we are sure he will return to his own again. All the ills from which he suffers are curable.

The Early Sheep Industry of Utah

By M. A. SMITH

Sheep raising has been one of the pioneer industries of the west; in fact, many of the pioneers brought sheep with them. My father and uncle brought a small bunch with them from Council Bluffs to Salt Lake City in the year 1850.

These sheep that were brought in by the early settlers were usually handled on the co-operative plan by putting them all together and leasing them to some person to take them on the ranges, the leaser paying from 8 to 10 lambs and 150 pounds of wool to each 100 head of stock sheep and keeping the original capital good. These sheep

by Samuel Wing, of Utah, in the year 1896, put an end to this plan of handling sheep in central Utah, as some of the old settlers' or the pioneers' little bunches, that they had brought across the plains with them, numbering from 10 to 25 head, had, in some cases, increased to as many as 500 head. However, adverse circumstances overtaking Mr. Wing in the years 1895 and 1896 he was able to return only 50 per cent of the sheep to the owners. These were all sold by them a short time after lambing to an individual for \$1.20 per head for ewes and lambs.

From about 1885 to 1890 different



Imported Oxford and Hampshire owned by Hutchinson & Co., Flagstaff, Arizona

were for many years wintered on the deserts and summered on the adjoining hills near the settlements of the lower valleys. However, this co-operative plan did not prove to be very successful to the owners of the sheep because when a competent man leased them he soon got enough of his own sheep to either run them for himself, or else he sold them and bought a small farm or took up some other business and returned the leased sheep back to their owners. When an incompetent man leased them he would lose almost all of the sheep for the owners, as security was seldom ever given on them, thereby continuously keeping inexperienced men managing the sheep industry. The giving up of the co-operative or leased sheep

parties began to purchase sheep and in some cases would lease a few others and from that time on the sheep business has rapidly progressed, and has come into prominence as one of the leading industries of the west.

By this time they commenced to take their sheep farther on the deserts and thereby utilizing more of the resources of the great arid deserts that had theretofore never been used or any benefits derived therefrom in any manner. In the summer they took their flocks into the higher mountains, and by the year 1890 very few sheep were being leased. Ninety per cent of the people who were then following the sheep industry lived on or near the deserts and not in the higher altitudes,

near the ranges that are now embraced in the forest reserves.

Utah seemed to be about the first of the western states to feel an apparent shortage in the range condition as several of her native sons moved their flocks into Idaho, Wyoming and to other adjoining states where they are still operating their business successfully.

In the early days the people living adjacent to the high mountains seemed to have chosen cattle raising; however this was done on a limited scale on account of the inability to produce sufficient amount of hay to feed many stock, as well as the hay being too high in price to feed stock cattle and have a profit, even though they had an unlimited area of free range. Some men did try ranging their cattle on the deserts in the winter time, both in Utah and other states, but invariably met with failures from severe winters and several years of accumulation would be lost in a very short time. The habits and nature of cattle do not seem to be adapted to range on deserts in the winter and to produce a profit; therefore the cattle business has continued to show a gradual decrease from 1885 to the present time in Utah and also in several other of the western states. Several pioneer cattle men are now engaged in the raising of sheep, as the habits and nature of sheep seem to make them peculiarly adapted to utilize such forage as is common on the immense deserts of the arid west in the winter time and the high mountains are ideal summer ranges for sheep as they are able to utilize all of the high and rough mountains which are of no value for the grazing of cattle.

It is a conceded fact that sheep will produce as much flesh per pound for the feed consumed as cattle, and in addition thereto an elegant fleece of wool. Then why should people continue to raise cattle in the west when they have better machinery in the sheep for converting grass and farm products into money?

Evidently there has been a public sentiment from the beginning that

sheep were the only domestic animals that could possibly deplete the grazing capacity of a range; however, this has been proven to be untrue as sheep are less destructive to range or pastures than are other larger domestic animals such as cattle, horses and hogs. Horses and cattle being heavier their feet cut into the ground and dig the grass up by the roots. A hog will root the grass up to feed on worms and the tender roots of the grass while the sheep are light on their feet and their tendency is to slightly pack the surface of the soil when the ground is wet, while they can be and are removed onto fresh pastures and the grass and herbage is left free to grow. Cattle and horses on the range will continue to stay on the same ground tramping and eating the grass during the entire season, thereby permanently destroying the range for pasture.

The public domain did not seem to show much indication of deterioration until the sheep became quite numerous in the west. However, to injure a range it must necessarily be overstocked by an excessive number of animals of any kind, or the stock allowed to go onto the range too early while the soil is yet soft and wet. Previous to 1890, but very few localities owned enough of cattle and horses to overstock any of the ranges; however, close in and around where large numbers of cattle or horses are kept the range was denuded of all forage.

We find that all varieties of grass have a limit to their life existence, which, in the arid west seems not to exceed five years on but very few of the native grasses, and unless some seeds are allowed to mature the old stand will soon have lived its natural life, leaving the range a barren waste until in some manner seeds of some kind are carried on this ground.

We find that ranges are like enclosed pastures on the farms—they must have a limit as to the number of animals that they will properly support and mature for the range to hold its full productiveness.

The efficiency of the range by actual experiment has been impaired by

overgrazing with cattle and horses much quicker than with sheep; however, a combination of cattle, horses and sheep in excessive numbers, such as has been the custom of grazing on the western range, has probably been more detrimental than any one class of livestock would have been.

In support of what I say in this regard I will quote from the Use Book, on page 72, issued by the forest office for the year 1910: "With cattle the great tendency is to overgraze areas in the neighborhood of watering places and salting grounds. (Could have further said, shading and stamping grounds.) To offset this effect care should be exercised to secure a proper distribution of cattle over the entire range allotted to them."

MEAT FOR THE PACIFIC COAST.

The clearances of vessels during June from Australian points, destined to the United States shows the following cargoes of meat carried:

June first the Venture sailed from New South Wales for San Francisco carrying 400 carcasses of mutton, 850 quarters of beef and 150 carcasses of veal. On June 14th the Aorangi sailed from New South Wales for San Francisco with 1,361 quarters of beef, and 104 ribs of beef. The total exports of mutton from Australia to San Francisco this spring amount to 4,250 carcasses, and 100 carcasses of lamb.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

The Panama canal when it is opened next year will almost revolutionize the trend of the world's commerce. It cannot be predicted what these changes may lead to but the following table of distances gives an inkling.

From Antwerp to the west coast of South America via the present route is 20,000 miles, via the Panama canal 12,000 miles. Vancouver, B. C., to London via present route 14,450 miles, via Panama canal 8,850 miles. Sydney, Australia, to New York via present route 14,050 miles, via Panama canal 9,850 miles.

SHIPPERS OF SHEEP AND LAMBS

Will obtain the best of service by
consigning to

THE KNOLLIN SHEEP COMMISSION CO.

CHICAGO : SOUTH OMAHA : KANSAS CITY : SOUTH ST. JOSEPH : DENVER

**“Our Rams and Former Purchasers Are
Our Best Advertisements”**

Could more be expected than stated by Mr. McCabe?

Mountain Home, Idaho, June 20, 1913.

Messrs. Knollin & Finch,
Soda Springs, Idaho

Gentlemen:

Yours of the 24th at hand. I am pleased to hear from you as it shows you are still interested in the rams you sell, even after they have been sold and delivered. I bought sixty ram lambs of you last fall and put them in a herd of 2250 half blood Cotswold ewes the 5th of November and started them to the desert. I had another band that I put bucks into the 16th of November and left them in until the 16th of December. So I left the ram lambs in until I took all the rams out the 16th of December, or a total of 42 days. I never had one stray out of the herd and only lost one ram lamb and that was killed in the herd by coyotes. I never fed these lambs a bit of grain or anything from the time they were put in the herd until they were taken out. After they were taken out they were driven sixty miles in four days showing they were still in fine condition. We had an exceptionally bad fall for bucking as we did not have any green feed and water was scarce, and owing to not having any storms they had to be driven to water every other day. My partner was afraid that our ewes were too large for the ram lambs to serve. I will say that under all the disadvantages we had to contend with the lamb rams did excellent. The herd was practically bucked up in twenty days and this spring I lambed this band out in two herds. One herd was marked and docked the 4th of May, 122 per cent., the other the 6th of May, 125 per cent. (This is not hot air as I still have the lambs to show it). I do not think there is over one per cent. of the lambs but are well marked with the Shropshire.

One of my neighbors who purchased 75 head of you last fall told me he would want more next fall and that he was almost afraid to tell you how well pleased he is for fear that he would not be able to buy them of you for fifteen dollars per head this next fall.

Wishing you success, we are,

Yours truly,
J. B. WHITSON & CO.,
By F. R. McCABE.

WE BREED SHROPSHIRE

KNOLLIN & FINCH, Soda Springs, Idaho

WE BREED RAMBOUILLETS and OXFORDS

KNOLLIN & MYRUP, Howe, Idaho

Address

or

A. J. KNOLLIN,
South Omaha, Neb.

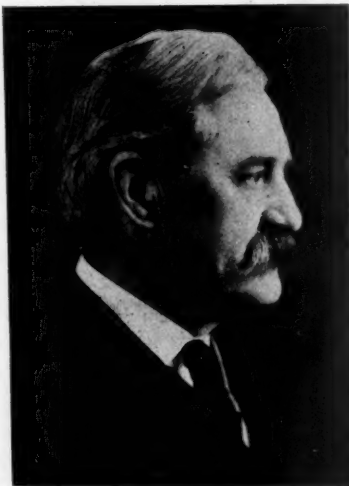
INSPECTION OF IMPORTED MEAT.

Those who have followed the pages of the National Wool Grower understand that as our laws now stand meat may be imported into the United States without its having undergone adequate inspection such as is required of our own meats. Our association, and others, have presented this question in detail to many senators as well as to members of the Senate Finance Committee and asked that the new tariff bill be amended so that no meat could be imported into the United States unless it had undergone a careful inspection. This matter was recently discussed in the senate and the Finance Committee proposed an amendment to the tariff bill that does not fully meet the situation and seems to indicate that in order to induce imports of meat the Democrats are willing to accept a lower standard of inspection for foreign meat than is required of our own meat. The Finance Committee proposed that the following amendment be added to the tariff bill:

"Provided, That meat and meat products brought to the United States shall be subject to the same inspection by the bureau of animal industry of the department of agriculture as prescribed by the act of June 30, 1906, for domestic cattle and meats, unless the secretary of agriculture shall be satisfied that the government of the country whence the meat or meat products are exported maintains and enforces a system of inspection equal to our own, or satisfactory to him as being competent to protect the public health, in which case the certificate of such government that such inspection has been made shall be sufficient."

The above amendment is totally inadequate to meet the situation. It will be noted that it provides that if the country from which the meat comes has failed to make an adequate inspection the United States Bureau of Animal Industry shall make such inspection of the meat on arrival in this country. However, as we have

before shown, little if anything can be learned by an inspection of the meat itself. Such inspection will only show whether or not the meat is in a good state of preservation, but it will not show whether it has been taken from a diseased animal or not, and that is just what is most important. The only time when meat can be inspected is when the animal is being dressed, and before its slaughter. Practically all the meat that is condemned in the United States, and the amount is enormous, is condemned at the time the animal is being slaughtered. After the lungs, liver, intestines and certain glands have been removed, rarely any evidence of disease remains, so that



Senator A. B. Cummins

under the committee's amendment we would be little better off than without it.

Another serious objection to the proposed amendment is that it gives the Secretary of Agriculture full authority to accept foreign meat even though the standard of inspection may be distinctly lower than that required of our own meats. The standard for the United States is fixed by law and the Secretary of Agriculture has no discretion over it whatever and he should not be given any discretion over the standard required of imported meat unless he is likewise given authority to lower the standard required by our own meat inspection

law. The American stockman is going to insist on equal treatment with the foreigner in this matter and if he doesn't get it in the present bill the country will know the reason why.

Senator Cummins of Iowa led the senate discussion on this amendment and proposed the following amendment which is infinitely superior to that proposed by the committee.

Provided, however, That none of the foregoing meats shall be imported into the United States from any foreign country unless and until the President, after due investigation, has found and proclaimed that the government of any such foreign country has established and is maintaining a system of meat inspection which is the substantial equivalent and is as efficient as the system established and maintained by the laws of the United States in the Department of Agriculture; and especially that the system of such foreign country provides for the examination of all cattle, sheep or swine, and goats before they are allowed to enter into any slaughtering, packing, meat canning, rendering, or similar establishment in which they are to be slaughtered and the meat or meat products thereof are to be used for food: And provided further, That no meat imported into the United States from any foreign country shall be sold in the United States until it is examined and inspected, after arrival and before sale, by inspectors appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture; and the provisions of an act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908, relating to post-mortem examinations and inspections of the carcasses and parts thereof of cattle, sheep swine, and goats are hereby made applicable to carcasses, parts thereof, and meats so imported into the United States from any such foreign country.

Senator Cummins said:

But in order that senators may know my reasons for the amendment I have offered, I shall very briefly call to their attention the scope of the amendment proposed by the committee and the scope of the amendment I have offered

as a substitute for the committee amendment.

I do not believe meat should come into the United States unconditionally free; but if meat is to come to the United States to be consumed by the people of the United States, it seems to me we ought to have the same protection against foreign meat that we have provided against domestic meat. There can be no reason why we should allow the foreigner to supply us with diseased meat and exclude our own people from supplying us with the same kind of meat. It certainly can not have been in the mind of the committee to place upon the introduction of foreign meat into the United States a less rigorous condition than we have already attached to the introduction of domestic meat into the channels of interstate commerce.

If I show favor to one or the other, I intend to show it to our own people, although I am not contending that, so far as inspection is concerned, there should be any favor shown to either.

The purpose of my amendment is to put the foreigner on exactly the same footing that we have already arranged for the domestic manufacturer.

Now let us see. The amendment suggested by the committee reads in this way:

The first thought that arises in one's mind when he is examining this language must be that, while we have established a system of ante-mortem examination and inspection with regard to our meat-manufacturing industries, we are about to allow foreign meats to enter our country without any ante-mortem examination unless it happens that the country from which they come has established such a system. I want the senate to be perfectly clear upon that point, because I am sure the committee has made a mistake in the matter."

Mr. Williams said: In reference to what the senator from Wyoming has just said, of course some of these nations, desirous of prohibiting the entry of American meat, and not desirous of saying so in so many words, went to very great extremes. Germany demand-

ed an inspection of the viscera, because she knew it was practically an impossibility, and therefore prohibited our meats. She had a right to do that. We would have a right to say it here, if we wanted to, that that should be done, of course; but we do not want to. We are not trying to make this provision impracticable of administration. We are trying to get meat for the American people from abroad free of duty, but at the same time we are trying to take every proper measure to see that it is healthful.

A LARGE PART OF ROAD BUILDING FUNDS WASTED.

Washington, D. C.—The office of public roads of the department of agriculture is making a strong effort to focus the mind of the country on the fact that maintenance and effective repair are of equal importance with the actual improvement of bad roads. Investment of money in new roads does not become real economy until provision is made for keeping these new roads in condition after they are built. If a new road was built and then allowed to fall into disrepair, much of the original investment is simply wasted.

Europe, generally speaking, is ahead of the United States in the matter of road improvement, but Great Britain is struggling with a problem similar to the one that confronts the people of the United States. In England, Scotland and Wales there are no fewer than 2,140 separate authorities who between them, administer 175,487 miles of roads, or an average of only 82 miles apiece. In Scotland, apart from the big cities there are over 200 burghs, one-half of which have but 10 miles of road apiece to maintain. Needless to say, such a minute mileage is insufficient to keep the road plant fully occupied all the year around, and renders the employment of a skilled engineer impossible for economical reasons.

Officials of the office of public roads when called upon for assistance by the various states are pointing out that road building is an art based on a sci-

ence, and that trained men and experienced men are necessary to secure the best results from the expenditure of road funds.

Statisticians have found that although the average expenditure on the improvement of roads exceeds one million dollars a day, a large portion of the money in the United States is wasted because of the failure to build the right type of road to meet the local requirements or the failure to provide for the continued maintenance of the improvement.

The various states and counties within the past six months have taken a greater interest in road improvement than ever before in the history of the United States, and there is now a strong movement to conserve the roads of the country where they are improved. Scientific maintenance will be one of the chief features of the work of the office of public roads throughout the present year.

NEW COMMISSION CHARGES AT SOUTH OMAHA.

Cattle: sixty cents per head; minimum, \$12; maximum, \$15.

Calves: Thirty cents per head; minimum, \$12; maximum, \$15. Calves in double deck, 30 cents per head; minimum, \$18; maximum, \$21.

Hogs: Single deck cars, \$10; double deck cars, \$15.

Sheep or goats: Single deck cars, \$10; double deck cars, \$15. Sheep originating in double deck cars, but for any reason arriving in single deck cars where double deck freight rates are applied, may be sold at the double deck rates of commission—viz., \$15.

LARGE AUSTRALIAN RANCH.

It is reported that J. E. Davenport of Lyttelton, New Zealand, has just purchased a ranch in Australia containing 10,735 square miles of territory. This would equal 6,870,400 acres. It is the intention of the owner to stock the ranch with about 500,000 head of cattle.

Regulating Shipments

Spencer, Ida., Sept. 5, 1913.

To All Woolgrowers:

We are publishing in this issue copy of a statement sent out by the Chicago committee covering the matter of marketing sheep, especially lambs on the principal markets. We desire to call your attention to the statement made by this committee and trust that you will be governed thereby.

The writer has well known for many years the evils of congesting the market by heavy shipments on Monday and Tuesday, thus breaking prices for the balance of the week. During the past fifteen years shippers have lost millions of dollars by carelessness in this respect as well as carelessness in shipping from early lamb districts two weeks or more later than the normal time at which lambs should have been shipped. Milk fat lambs are ready for the market at four months old and should be shipped at that age. They begin to lose their prime qualities as killers after that age and a further evil is developed of coming in competition with the heavy shipments of lambs which are dropped later in northern latitudes. Lambs dropped in April should be marketed the latter part of August and fore part of September. Lambs dropped in May should be marketed the latter part of September and fore part of October.

The National Woolgrowers Association will make a determined effort the coming year to regulate these shipments through proper advices to various shippers and thus try to avoid undue congestion on the market in as far as is practicable.

Yours truly,

NATIONAL WOOLGROWERS
ASSOCIATION,

By F. J. Hagenbarth,
President.

ATTENTION, LIVE STOCK SHIPPERS.

Immense losses sustained by live stock shippers, railroads, commission

firms, buyers and Union Stock Yards & Transit Co., caused by congestion and consequential delays on account of the heavy receipts of live stock on Mondays, has brought to the attention of all interested parties the necessity of changing present conditions, and a committee has been appointed to place the matter before you in such a manner that you will realize the advantage and saving to yourselves by the more equal distribution of receipts over five days of the week.

On account of the heavy runs on Mondays and Wednesdays you suffer losses through shrinkage due to delays that would not occur if the shipments were more equally distributed throughout the five days of the week.

These conditions could be changed by the more equal distribution of receipts.

On account of congestion and the necessity of extra equipment and crews to handle the abnormal movement of live stock on two days of the week the railroads suffer heavy losses, and they now assure you of their sincerity in the present movement to bring about the more equal distribution of live stock, and say to you that daily expedited service is now in effect excepting on some of the branch lines, where shipments warrant special trains only one or two days in the week. After September 15, 1913, the railroads will run these special trains on any other days shippers may agree upon instead of the present schedules.

The buyers sustain heavy losses through the present feast and famine runs because they are forced to buy on Monday a supply sufficient to carry them until Wednesday, and again on Wednesday enough to carry them the balance of the week. This plan as you know is expensive, for the cost of feed is heavy, and the shrinkage enormous.

These losses would be eliminated if receipts were more equally distributed.

You can therefore readily see that the buyers have good reasons to favor the contemplated changes, and they

now pledge themselves to support the five-day market plan.

Your commission firms, too, are the losers under present conditions, because it is necessary for them to maintain a force of employees throughout the entire week sufficiently large to handle your consignments which now come to them practically on only two days of the week.

These losses would be minimized, and you would receive better service by the more equal distribution of receipts.

The Stock Yards company, too, is similarly placed. To handle the heavy receipts on Mondays and Wednesdays it is necessary for this company to employ extra labor that is not always familiar with the work, and cannot, therefore, be expected to give you as good service as it could if the receipts were more equally distributed, for they would then keep a regular force of employees who could become thoroughly familiar with the work, and naturally give more satisfactory service than at the present time.

There can be no doubt that if the five-day market plan receives your hearty co-operation a great portion of the losses as outlined above will be saved to you.

BY ORDER OF COMMITTEE,
Representing all of the railroads, commission men, packers, buyers and the Union Stock Yards & Transit Co.
Chicago, August 26, 1913.

RUSSIA WOOL PRICES.

It is reported that the 1913 wool clip in Russia gave a very satisfactory yield, being lighter than usual, due to an excess of rainy weather. A marked decrease is noted in this year's clip as a result of a decrease in the sheep stock. Prices for the 1913 clip ranged from 1½ cents to 3¼ cents above last year.

The number of tenant farmers in the United States has increased 12 per cent since 1880. In 1910 thirty seven per cent of our farms were operated by tenants.

A PURE FABRIC LAW.

We want a strong national law to protect the consuming public against those manufacturers who are permitted to misbrand our commercial products for the purpose of taking an unjust profit from the public.

I believe a law of this character would be a wonderful benefit, particularly to the wool growing states. It will be easily shown that by the passing of this bill, the wool growers of this western country would soon obtain a much higher price for their wool.

It is a shame in this day and age that people are so badly misled in regard to the cloth they purchase. None know pure wool from pure rags, and are not supposed to know a suit is sold for all wool and is in a sense all wool, but old woolen rags ground up and woven into cloth for the consumer to purchase as pure wool, and when it does not give satisfaction he complains and has a right to, for he has not got the worth of his money. No one ob-

jects to the manufacturer making shoddy cloth; but compel him to label it as such. If wool was sold under the natural law of supply and demand, and wool had to compete only with wool (and not shoddies and mungos) the situation would be improved. Now there is more corruptness attached to the manufacture of woollens than any thing on the market.

When wool is sold at its natural value, it will bring a price that will pay a sufficient sum that will tempt more people into the wool raising business, so that thousands of tracts of land in this western country, amounting to millions of acres that is today laying waste and producing no returns to anyone, would soon have millions of sheep grazing upon them, finding employment for the people and wealth for the nation.

Let us have "Wool" labeled "Wool," and not mungos and shoddies as such, and then the consumer can purchase what suits him and his pocketbook best.

The supply of wool is decreasing

and the consumption increasing the world over, then why the reduction in price?

Yours for honest trading,
JNO. G. HOKE, Secretary,
Oregon Wool Growers Association.

SHORTAGE IN SHEEP.

The official census of livestock in Australia for the year 1912 has just been published showing a decline in sheep during last year of 9,290,167. There is also a slight reduction in the sheep of New Zealand but it is unimportant. The total number of sheep in Australia is now 107,202,020 as against 117,011,654 at the close of 1911. This reduction in sheep, together with the lighter yield of wool reduced the total Australian clip about 125,000,000 pounds. But even with this reduction in weight of wool the 1913 clip brought the Australian growers \$9,528,287 more than the 1912 clip. This will give some idea of the advance in wool prices. We refer to the 1913 clip as the one just marketed.

Rambouillet Rams For Sale**F. S. KING & BRO.,**

::

LARAMIE, WYOMING**2500**

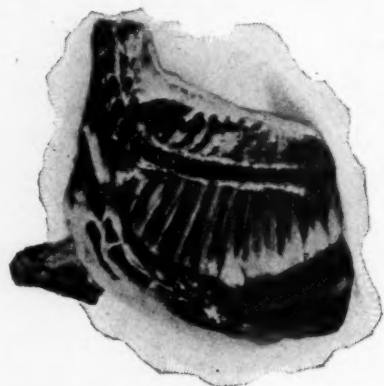
**Pure Bred Rambouillet
Rams for Range Use.**

**Large, Plain Rams for
Mutton and Wool.**

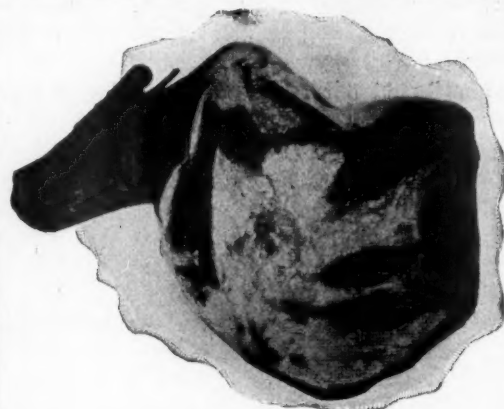


Wyoming Boy—Grand Champion, Chicago International—1912

Prices to Suit the Times



**Send
Your**



Congressman or Senator

the address of five people living in cities
and ask him to forward to them——

FARMERS BULLETIN 526

on

*Mutton
and Its Value
in the Diet*



The National Wool Grower

Published Monthly by the National Wool Growers' Association Company
(Incorporated)

Published at 718 McIntyre Bldg., Salt Lake City, Utah

Edited by the Secretary

Subscription One Dollar Per Year. Entered as Second-Class Matter January, 1913, at the Post Office at Salt Lake City, Utah, under Act March 3, 1879

THIS YEAR'S RAMS.

The season for buying rams is with us again but this year it brings lower values for wool. While wool is lower in the United States than last year, the reverse is true in all the great wool producing countries. Our domestic breeder is therefore at a relative disadvantage. This reduction in income means that the sheepman must economize somewhere along the line and there is the danger that he will attempt the fatal economy of using cheaper rams. The dearest ram in the world is the inferior ram, whether he be purebred or grade. With or without a tariff on wool and mutton, no sheepbreeder under present conditions, can hope to make both ends meet if his flock is of low quality. The ram governs the standard of the flock and you cannot succeed in spite of him, for he represents 60 per cent of the flock in quality even though he represents but 3 per cent in numbers.

If we are to meet successfully the new competition of the world we can only do it by increasing our income from wool and mutton, depending upon which we are attempting to produce. This standard can best be raised in the case of the range breeder by increasing the standard of the ram.

Nature was kind to the sheepmen when she decreed that the ram should possess the power to so easily and rapidly control the quality of the entire flock. By this avenue, nature made it possible for every breeder, without much expense, to continually raise the standard of his product. This

is the year when nature's offer should be made the most of by using only the best rams obtainable.

The days of the great range flocks are gone, never to return. The changing order brings with it the compensation that smaller flocks permit a higher standard of perfection, and hence bring a greater income. This is well, for in these days of intensification, there is neither room nor feed in the world for scrub sheep of any kind and the good ram offers the surest escape from them.

The sheep breeders of Australia, South America and Africa, are this year all buying better rams than ever before. These men are now our competitors in a free market with freight rates against the domestic producer. We cannot fall behind in this worldwide movement and therefore "better rams" should be the slogan of every American sheepman.

THE MONEY QUESTION.

There is but one cloud on the sky of the man who has feeder lambs to sell and that is the shortage of money. Eastern banks that have ordinarily financed these feeders are showing a disposition to leave the matter to western banks. Western banks are a little short of funds and with revision of the tariff and currency law, are somewhat reluctant to branch out after new business.

The secretary of the treasury is now engaged in distributing \$50,000,000 of treasury funds to the large banking centers of the south and west with

which to move the grain and cotton crops. This should relieve the situation in sections that get the money, but unfortunately for the sheep feeders none of this money is to be deposited directly in the states that have most sheep to feed. Published reports indicate that none of this fund goes to Idaho, Montana, Utah, Wyoming or Nevada except such as may come indirectly through the medium of other banks. This leaves the great lamb producing states high and dry so far as this government money is concerned.

As it was feared this might depress the feeder market, Mr. Hagenbarth, president of the National Wool Growers Association, recently spent a day with the banks of Salt Lake City, which is the banking center for most of the territory mentioned, and started a movement to have the Secretary of the Treasury send a portion of this fund to Salt Lake City. Mr. Hagenbarth has presented this matter to the authorities at Washington and the fairness of his request would seem to justify hope that he will be successful.

As the matter now stands the section that will be most benefited by this issue of treasury funds will be the section least in need of it. The banks must pay this money back to the treasury by March, during which time they must pay 2 per cent for the use of it. As security for this fund the government will accept its own bonds at par, other approved bonds at 75 per cent of their market value, and approved commercial paper at 65 per cent of its face. The securities required by the government made the situation unpleasant for western banks as they are not carrying a large volume of bonds either government, state or city, and as commercial paper is only accepted at 65 per cent of its face, such money as they get will come high.

We trust that all our western banks will strain a point in order to accommodate this feeder demand. Government bonds are no better security this year than sheep in the western feed lots. Feeder cattle are scarce and the public must have meat and for the next two

or three years, if not longer, the lamb feeder is bound to make good. Lamb feeding not only benefits the bank by giving it an absolutely safe investment but it means also that the farmer will dispose of his crop at a good price and through increased fertility of soil be assured of better crops in the future. It means a prosperous community and that means a prosperous bank.

HOW TIMES CHANGE.

Only a few years ago when a senator from the middle west was making a speech in the senate in favor of the direct election of United States senators, a distinguished Democratic Senator from one of the southern states, who opposed the direct election idea, got up and left the senate chamber in order to properly record his disgust for any one who advocated such an absurd proposition. Recently the constitution of our country was amended so as to provide for the direct election of all United States Senators and fate was unkind enough to decree that this same senator, who a few years ago left the senate chamber, should be the first man elected to the senate under the new constitutional provision. He will probably have more confidence in the people now that he has been chosen directly by them for he at least feels they have shown excellent judgment.

HOW FREIGHT RATES WORK.

In the August issue of this paper we referred to the fact that freight rates on west bound shipments of livestock to coast points were decidedly too high. An instance that illustrates this point is recently at hand. A gentleman living in California desired to ship a part of a car of rams from Spencer, Idaho, to Sacramento, California. The distance is 941 miles and the rate \$172.00 per car. Let us compare this with an east bound rate. Kimball, Nebraska, is just 941 miles from Chicago, but the rate on a 30-foot double-deck car is only \$96.35, or \$76 per car less than for the same service in a west bound direction. Kemmerer, Wyom-

ing, to Portland, Ore., is 905 miles; the rate on a double-deck standard car is \$150, but from Kimball, Nebraska, to Chicago the standard car rate is only \$103.40, a distance of 941 miles. From Granger, Wyo., to Chicago is 1,346 miles and the rate on a double deck is \$151.57, yet from Kemmerer, Wyoming, to Portland, Oregon, a distance of only 905 miles, the rate is only \$1.57 less. All of these west bound rates are indefensibly high and must soon be reduced.

HURRAH FOR ARIZONA.

England has long enjoyed the distinction of being the great free trade nation of the world. However she is about to lose this crown; for when the new tariff bill becomes a law Arizona will have more of her products on the free list than any state in the Union or any nation on the globe, even including Siam and Hindustan. The way it came about is this: Arizona sent two absolute free traders to the senate. These men boasted that they wanted everything their state produced placed on the free list. Congress took them at their word and placed 91 per cent of Arizona's products on the free list. The other 9 per cent would have been placed on the free list also except for the fact that they happened to represent products that were also produced in New Jersey and to place them on the free list would have injured that trust breeding commonwealth, and such of course could not be thought of.

Under the new law Arizona gets less protection than any state in the Union and all but 9 per cent of her products will be sold in competition with the world, at the world's level of prices. While Arizona was preaching free trade certain gentlemen from New Jersey were also preaching free trade, but through some accident, we presume, 80 per cent of the products of New Jersey were placed on the protected list. Not only were these products protected but the rate of protection on them is the highest given to any state in the Union. Many of

the duties on New Jersey's product are outrageously high, some of them ranging from 40 to 50 per cent.

Now this will work out this way: When Arizona buys from New Jersey she will pay a high tariff on 80 per cent of the merchandise she gets. When Arizona sells to New Jersey she will have the benefit of a low tariff on only 9 per cent of what she sells. Let us illustrate this further. Arizona is a great wool state. Last year she produced 5,700,000 pounds of wool. Because of free wool this year she lost not less than \$300,000.00. New Jersey is a great wool manufacturing state and has been given a tariff of 35 per cent on all manufactures of wool. Arizona's wool will now go to New Jersey and will be converted into 1,650,000 yards of cloth worth approximately \$1.00 per yard, if cloth were on the free list. But cloth isn't on the free list, being a product of New Jersey a duty of 35 per cent has been placed on it, so in order to get back this yard of cloth worth one dollar, and made out of her own wool, Arizona will have to pay New Jersey \$1.35 for it. To get back the 1,650,000 yards Arizona will pay New Jersey \$257,500.00 additional. The net result of this is, that by putting wool on the free list, Arizona loses \$300,000.00 on her wool and New Jersey gains this amount because she buys the wool this much cheaper. By putting a duty on the cloth New Jersey again saves \$257,500.00, because she makes the cloth; and Arizona again loses this much because she must buy the cloth. Of course had a duty been placed on wool then Arizona would have been all right for she would have received \$300,000.00 more for her wool and would have had the money with which to buy back the cloth. As it is she loses \$300,000.00 on her wool and has to pay \$257,500.00 extra for her cloth, so the net benefit to Arizona as a result of a revision of the wool tariff is a loss of \$557,000.00 on her wool crop alone for one year. Whatever Arizona loses New Jersey gains, so by having a president who talks free trade, New Jersey has done tolerably well.

A COMPARISON OF RAM SALES.

On another page of this paper we publish a very interesting account of the recent ram sales at Sydney, Australia. As is the custom of that country, and it is a good one, ram sales are held annually in the larger centers and these sales are awaited with great interest as they give an indication of the type of sheep being bred and the prices realized point to the general prosperity of the sheep industry.

The recent Sydney sale is worthy the careful study of every American sheep breeder, for it shows the prosperity of the average Australian sheepman, his desire to secure good rams regardless of cost, as well as the new but extensive demand for British breeds of rams which points to a reduction of Merino wool but a decided increase in the production of mutton and lamb.

At the recent sale the total number of rams sold was 9,600, of these 3,749 were Merino while 5,851 were of the various British breeds. At last year's sale the total rams sold was 4,659 of which 2,986 were Merinos and only 1,673 represented the British breeds. In other words 61 per cent of the 1913 sales were British breeds while in 1912 but 36 per cent represented these breeds. This is an enormous change to take place in the short period of one year and cannot fail to have an important bearing upon the character of Australia's wool, as well as on the supply and quality of its mutton.

In the matter of prices the last sale is also noteworthy for it indicates a renewed faith in the future of that country's sheep industry as well as the disposition of the Australian breeder to secure good rams at any cost. The average price paid for Merinos in 1913 was \$58.50 per head, while at the 1912 sale the average was but \$50.75. At the 1913 sale the British rams averaged \$18.50, while in 1912 the same class brought \$23.25. All of these prices will seem high to American sheep breeders, especially to our breeders of Merinos who sell their rams at from \$10.00 to \$20.00 per head, which is generally below the cost of production.

THE MAINE ELECTION.

Just as we go to press, we have received the results of the election for congressman in Maine to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Forrest Goodwin. This election is of vital importance for the Democrats made the issue entirely an endorsement of the pending Democratic tariff bill. Wm. J. Bryan, Speaker Clark, and Chairman Underwood all went to Maine and made the tariff the issue. President Wilson, himself, engaged in the campaign indirectly. As against the Democratic candidate, there was one Republican candidate and one Progressive candidate. Both the Republican and Progressive candidates made the tariff the issue. Mr. Roosevelt was not in the race and the Progressive candidate discussed only the tariff, advocating a protective tariff. Therefore the issue was clearly presented and the result must indicate the feeling of the people of Maine towards the new tariff bill. We are happy to say that the Republican candidate was elected by a plurality of 553 over the Democratic candidate. The Republican candidate received 15,106 votes and the Progressive 6,487 votes. The total vote for protection was 21,593 as against 14,553 for the Democratic tariff bill. This is a clear and distinct repudiation of this tariff bill and is an indication of what is going to happen to many Democrats who forgot their promises to the American people.

MANY WOOL BILLS.

With the senate fight for a revision of the tariff drawing to a close, it will be interesting to review briefly the wool bills pending before that body.

First, we have the indefensible Democratic bill with wool on the free list. This bill is as iniquitous as the existing tariff law, if not more so.

Second, we have a bill introduced by Senator Smoot. This bill places a duty of from 14 to 16 cents on scoured wool; gives the proper compensatory duty to manufacturers and places reasonable

duties on all wastes and manufactures of wool. It is altogether a very good measure and would prove protective if passed.

Third, we have a bill introduced by Senator Penrose of Pennsylvania. Every rate in this bill is too high. The duty on scoured wool is placed at 20 cents per pound on its clean content, a phrase which we do not understand. The duty provided for cloth and wool wastes is decidedly so high as to be indefensible. Let us illustrate. On a piece of cloth worth from 50 to 60 cents per pound this bill places a compensatory duty of 30 cents per pound, and in addition thereto, 50 per cent ad valorem. The average value of this piece of cloth would be 55 cents per pound. A compensatory duty on this of 30 cents would equal 54½ per cent; adding this to the 50 per cent also provided, the total duty on cloth would then be 104½ per cent. Fifty-four and one-half per cent of this is obtained as a compensatory duty in the name of the wool grower. The other 50 per cent as a protective duty for the manufacturer. The absurdity of this is evident when we understand that a piece of cloth worth 55 cents per pound could not have over 30 cents worth of material in it, and to place a compensatory duty of 30 cents on 30 cents worth of wool or wool wastes is to assume that the duty on wool has raised the price of wool 100 per cent. The combined duties here proposed are more than 40 per cent higher than the tariff board indicated that they should be.

We are particularly opposed to the phraseology of the wool duty as proposed in the Penrose bill. Section 8 says, "If imported in washed or unwashed condition the duty shall be 18 cents per pound on the clean content; if imported scoured, the duty shall be 20 cents per pound on the clean content. The clean content shall be determined by scouring and conditioning tests which shall be made according to regulations which the Secretary of Treasury shall prescribe."

Clean content and scoured wool are not the same thing and while this bill

is presumably placing a duty of 20 cents a pound on scoured wool it is in reality placing a duty of 20 cents a pound on the clean content of scoured wool.

Now wool as commercially scoured contains from 2 to 5 per cent of dirt and vegetable fiber which would have to be eliminated before the clean content was arrived at. This would reduce the wool duty to the extent of whatever the eliminations were. In addition to this wool as commercially scoured and as woven into cloth, contains about 16 per cent of moisture. It might be held that this moisture was not wool and if it were eliminated the duty would be reduced 16 per cent more. We are not objecting to the reduction in the duty, but the compensatory duty which the manufacturer gets is not based on the clean content, but is based upon the fact that scoured wool pays a duty of 20 cents per pound.

Therefore the words "clean content" might mean a reduction equal to 20 per cent of the duty on wool with a corresponding compensatory duty just that much too high. In all of these wool bills the words "clean content" should be eliminated and "commercial scoured yield" substituted therefor.

We believe in adequate protection to wool grower and manufacturer, but the wool grower is determined that when another tariff bill is written, placing a duty on wool, that bill shall be honest and fair to the wool grower, manufacturer, and consumer, and in accordance with that policy we shall never again endorse any bill where its rates are too high regardless of the source from which it emanates.

If the Penrose bill were passed, it would not be thirty days until it would be the subject of a bitter and general attack from the American people, and, as in the last instance, the wool grower would pay the bill.

Fourth, Senator La Follette has introduced a wool bill placing 30 per cent on wool for 1914, 25 per cent for 1915 and after that date 15 per cent. Fifteen per cent is the duty originally placed on wool by the Ways and

Means Committee in the House. Therefore the LaFollette bill is going to place several Democratic senators from wool growing states in a very compromising position when they vote against it which they have been instructed to do. No Democrat who has any regard for his own statement or his party's pledge can vote against the La Follette bill with honor. It is the only way to get any duty at all on wool during this session of Congress, and we presume Senator La Follette realizes this. The La Follette bill is a full compliance with the Democratic platform and the senator deserves the thanks of woolgrowers for his efforts to compel this party to keep its pledges.

However, all of these amendments will be defeated and wool will go on the Free List as the president has so ordered.

A BILL TO REDEEM.

On July 22nd Senator Sheppard of Texas, who fought for free wool, introduced a bill in the senate appropriating \$25,000.00 to be used by the secretary of agriculture in making a study of sheep diseases, particularly sheep scab. We trust that congress will not seriously consider this measure, for under its provisions most of the appropriation would have to be devoted to a study of sheep scab. There is not a movement made by the scab mite from the day it comes out of the shell until it dies of old age, but what has been known and understood for more than a quarter of a century. When Thomas Jefferson, the father of Mr. Sheppard's party, in the year 1810 received three Spanish Merinos which he had been instrumental in slipping out of Spain in distinct violation of the laws of that country, he found on arrival in this country that his ill-gotten sheep were affected with scab and after consultation with President Jas. Madison, he prescribed a treatment for the sheep that quickly cured the disease. If Thomas Jefferson knew the treatment for sheep scab in 1810 it seems unnecessary for us in 1913 to appropriate \$25,000.00 for

an investigation of this disease, especially since it has been practically eradicated from all of the United States except the state of Texas. And the only reason that scab exists in Texas is because that state insists upon enforcing the antiquated doctrine of "states' rights" and has refused to let the department of agriculture go into the state and eradicate the disease, which could be done in less than six months with the knowledge now at hand.

However there are some diseases of sheep which Thos. Jefferson did not understand and which are not yet fully understood. Among such diseases, and probably the most important, is intestinal parasites which have been a veritable scourge to the flocks of the farm states. While the history of these parasites is fully understood a cure for them is as yet unknown and what is equally important, little is known as to the most effective method of eradicating them from farms and pastures and keeping them eradicated. If a happy solution of this one problem could be found the government could well afford to spend even a million dollars in its investigation.

If Mr. Sheppard will amend his bill so as to strike out all reference to sheep scab and appropriate \$15,000.00 for an investigation of sheep diseases and appropriate the other \$10,000.00 for the importation of a flock of New Zealand Corriedale sheep he will be rendering a service to the sheep industry of the United States.

AUSTRALIAN WOOL YEAR RETURNS.

Dalgetys make the following report of the wool year just closed in Australasia. The average value of this year's clip was 20 2-5 cents per pound as against 17 cents per pound for last year. The average returns for wool alone for each sheep in Australasia in 1913 was \$1.40 as against \$1.25 in 1912, and \$1.32 in 1911, and \$1.42 in 1910. This report shows that wool averaged 3 2-5 cents higher this year than last year which works out at an advance of about 7 cents per scoured pound.

August Sheep Market

August at the market reversed the course of July events. July closed with prices at the bottom; August with quotations at the month's pinnacle. Lambs did not sell as high as in July, nor did the trade encounter such vicissitude as during the previous month. The August market was less erratic than either June or July and had some semblance of a stride. It missed the demoralizing influence of southern stuff which ceased to be a factor after the tenth of the month. Although the market was on a much better footing than July, the average cost of killers was lower, this apparent inconsistency being due to a narrower range.

As the statistics show supply was short, packers did not have access to the big crop of native lambs that came to market in former years and the run of westerns was deficient. The crop at Chicago was about 67,000 less than that of August, 1902, and 105,000 short of the record August run in 1910. Western markets were also lightly supplied. But for the Idaho and Washington lamb delegation a condition of acute scarcity would have developed. The northwestern range country contributed 1082 double decks during the month, against 1181 in August, 1912. Receipts of range sheep and lambs during July and August were 1557 double decks or 229 less than the corresponding period of 1912.

Trading at practically all times was featured by broad demands, both on killing and feeding account. Feeders had access to a much below-normal supply of lambs, the great bulk of the range delegation, which was virtually confined to Idaho and Washington stock, coming fat and packer demand being so broad that sellers were able to get away with very short sorting. Practically no call came for fat classes from eastern order buyers, Chicago prices being relatively or actually higher most all month than prices current at eastern markets.

Montana disgorged a heavy Au-

gust run of aged wethers, but feeder demand was a stout prop under the market, feeder wethers and yearlings selling during much of the period on practically a parity with fat kinds, feeder buyers, in fact, taking many in desirable killing flesh away from killers. The relatively large supply of sheep as compared with lambs, however, caused a very wide spread in prices between the two classes and the former had a worth-the-money appearance all month, especially during the latter half, choice fat wethers selling at one time down around \$4.50, while top lambs were hitting \$8.10@8.25.

point of the season and demand developed much breadth.

The month's average price on fat lambs was \$7.20 per cwt. or 30c lower than for July, but 35c higher than for August, 1912. Matured muttons sold at a general average of \$4.40 or 15c below July, and 40c higher than August, 1912. The month closed with all classes on a higher basis than at the close of August, 1912, sheep and yearlings being largely 25c higher, choice fat lambs about 75c higher, and feeding lambs mostly 50c higher.

Both native and western lambs scored \$8.25 top late in the month, a new record for an August market by



Docking Increases Market Value

The value of this little bunch of lambs may be increased from \$1.00 to \$8.00 by docking, while at the same time improving their appearance and decreasing the chances of loss during the summer.

—Circular 61, Missouri Agricultural College.

At the month-end, good to choice fat lambs were selling 75c@\$1 higher than at the close of July, while fat wethers showed a 25c decline and ewe stock and yearlings very little change. The run carried a fair supply of range yearlings, but comparatively few ewes. Many fat native lambs sold during the last 10 days as much as \$1.50 higher than the first Monday of the month's low time, when the packer top was virtually \$6.50. Feeding lambs closed 25c higher and feeding and breeding sheep and yearlings strong to higher than at the month's opening, with trade on all classes suitable for the country outlet practically at the high

10c per cwt., \$8.15 having been reached in August, 1909. A string of eight doubles of the prime Bacon, Idahos, touched \$8.25 on August 29th, and about 10 decks of natives reached that price on August 22, the figure again being touched for a few on the 27th. Few fat range lambs sold at any time during the month below \$7 and very few feeders under \$6.75, while \$7@7.10 took nearly everything available on feeding account the last weeks. At low spots near the month's opening many good killing native lambs sold down to \$6.25@6.75, but only coarse bucky and light fat stuff was going under \$7.25 at the close. A broad

trade was done in wethers, both on feeding and killing account, during the month at between \$4 and \$4.60; feeding wethers stopped at \$4.65 and fat wethers at \$5. Fat native and range ewes sold as high as \$4.75, but a large slice of the ewe crop went at \$4@4.50, and a few culls had to sell below \$3. Feeding ewes touched \$4 toward the close. Many western breeding ewes of mixed ages sold at \$4.50, twos at \$4.75 and some Washington, Wyoming and Idaho yearling breeders reached \$5.75. Range yearlings of breeding class sold up to \$6, and bulk of the yearling wethers on feeding account sold during the month from \$5.25@5.60.

Top prices for the month were:

SHEEP.

Month	1913.	1912.	1911.	1910.	1909.	1908.
Jan	\$6.50	\$5.10	\$4.75	\$6.60	\$5.85	\$5.75
Feb	7.00	5.00	4.85	7.85	5.80	5.65
Mar	7.50	6.50	5.60	9.30	6.75	7.00
Apr	7.90	8.00	5.25	8.50	6.75	7.00
May	6.85	8.00	5.60	7.75	6.90	6.75
June	6.15	6.00	4.70	6.25	6.75	5.60
July	5.40	5.50	5.25	5.00	5.50	5.25
Aug	5.00	4.85	4.00	4.65	5.00	5.50

LAMBS.

Month	1913.	1912.	1911.	1910.	1909.	1908.
Jan	\$9.50	\$7.40	\$6.65	\$9.10	\$8.10	\$7.40
Feb	9.25	7.15	6.50	9.40	7.95	7.15
Mar	9.15	8.25	6.65	10.60	8.30	8.35
Apr	9.35	10.40	6.60	10.20	8.80	8.00
May	8.85	10.60	7.85	9.40	9.80	7.75
June	8.00	9.25	7.65	9.10	9.90	6.75
July	8.70	8.25	7.55	8.60	8.90	7.25
Aug	8.25	7.85	7.40	7.15	8.15	6.85

Monthly average prices with comparisons in recent years:

Months—	Sheep.	Lambs.
January, 1913	\$5.30	\$8.55
February, 1913	5.85	8.55
March, 1913	6.35	8.60
April, 1913	6.45	8.30
May, 1913	5.90	7.55
June, 1913	4.95	6.80
July, 1913	4.55	7.50
August, 1913	4.40	7.30
August, 1912	\$4.00	\$6.85
August, 1911	3.50	6.35
August, 1910	4.20	6.70
August, 1909	4.60	7.35

August, 1908	3.80	6.05
August, 1907	6.40	6.90

August receipts of sheep and lambs at Chicago in recent years were: 1913, 464,595; 1912, 531,779; 1911, 494,795; 1910, 569,638. Eight months receipts in recent years have been; 1913, 3,110,014; 1912, 3,420,809; 1911, 3,094,092; 1910, 2,536,363.

Weekly average prices for the year to date at Chicago follow:

Week ending—	Sheep.	Lambs.
Jan. 4	\$4.80	\$8.30
Jan. 11	5.25	8.70
Jan. 18	5.50	8.85
Jan. 25	5.65	8.65
Feb. 1	5.10	8.20
Feb. 8	5.40	8.50
Feb. 15	5.75	8.80
Feb. 22	6.00	8.55
Mar. 1	6.20	8.40
Mar. 8	6.35	8.70
Mar. 15	6.40	8.75
Mar. 22	6.50	8.60
Mar. 29	6.20	8.35
Apr. 5	6.40	8.50
Apr. 12	6.70	8.55
Apr. 19	6.35	8.10
Apr. 26	6.45	8.15
May 3	6.40	8.05
May 10	6.05	7.80
May 17	5.95	7.85
May 24	5.65	7.35
May 31	5.35	6.75
June 7	5.10	6.75
June 14	5.30	7.25
June 21	4.55	6.60
June 28	4.80	6.70
July 5	4.30	7.00
July 12	4.55	7.90
July 19	4.50	7.80
July 26	4.75	7.50
Aug. 2	4.55	7.10
Aug. 9	4.50	7.00
Aug. 16	4.30	7.10
Aug. 23	4.25	7.55
Aug. 30	4.40	7.70

J. E. P.

RAMBOUILLETS FOR SALE.

In this issue will be found the advertisement of 2500 Rambouillet rams for sale by F. S. King and Brother of Laramie, Wyoming. These are advertised as special range rams and catalogue will be forwarded on application.

WESTERN FEEDING DEVELOPMENT.

In the opinion of F. W. Gooding, the Idaho flockmaster, that state is forging to the front rank as a finisher, and is not unique in that development. "Mutton production in the West is in an evolutionary stage," he said. "Wherever feed is being produced in considerable quantities in what was known as the range country a few years ago this change is easily detected. More winter lamb feeding was done in the West last winter than ever before and there will be considerable expansion next winter as everybody made good money last year and that condition always furnishes incentive."

"There is no reason why the northwestern states should not develop a feeding industry of large proportions. In my opinion the Monte Vista, Fort Collins, Eresley and other noted lamb feeding sections of Colorado will loom up no more prominently on the map than Twin Falls, Payette, Weiser and Boise within a short time. These are now producing under irrigation, an enormous quantity of foodstuffs, as good alfalfa as is raised anywhere in the world and more bushels of barley and oats to the acre than any other spot in the world. We can raise 75 to 80 bushels of barley and 100 bushels of oats to the acre on our irrigated lands and why do we need corn for finishing lambs when we have an abundance of such feeds?"

"Feeding lambs will be high. Range conditions are good and the fat end of the crop large so that no bargain sales at Omaha or Chicago are likely. Feeders all over the West have been protecting themselves against shortage by making early contracts and market repletion of former years will be impossible. In Idaho a lot of lambs have been contracted at \$3.25 per head which has taken a lot of stuff off the market."

Either free trade or protection is right. A tariff for revenue is indefensible and un-American.

The Wool Market

By Our Boston Correspondent

WOOL trading in the Boston market for the month of August was heavier than in any month since the new wool began to move in volume, possibly than in any similar period since the beginning of the year. While the aggregate was smaller than in recent years, the market appears to be in a fairly healthy condition, and in some aspects may be said to be normal. While there has considerable wool changed hands during the month, there has been no advance in prices, manufacturers having strenuously resisted all efforts to lift values from the low plane on which they have been since the old wools were cleaned up.

Goods have sold in fair volume, especially staple and fancy worsteds, but the prices realized have been low, and manufacturers have endeavored to buy their supplies at equally low figures.

While dealers have not been willing to accept all, or even a large part of the low bids made, they have continued to show a willingness to let their wools go wherever enough could be realized to show a fair profit for the seller. Neither in the grease nor on the scoured basis has there been any enhancement of values, and there does not appear to be much chance of this happening under present conditions.

Some of the leading houses have made considerable progress in disposing of their season's purchases, and as their operations in the West were much smaller than usual, this has not been a very difficult matter. Comparatively little consigned wool has yet been sold, as the shippers appear to have considerable faith in higher prices later in the year. Some shippers are reported to have notified their consignees to use their discretion in regard to making sales, and possibly some lots have already been sold. There is no sacrificing of con-

signed wools, as when sold they will bring fully as much as the wools owned outright, provided they are of equally good quality.

The unexpected delay in the final passage of the tariff bill has given an opportunity to clean up the clip on a much more favorable basis than at one time seemed possible, but this applies more particularly to the volume of wool sold than to the prices obtained. Still there has been some margin of profit in the business thus far done, though in many cases the dealers have been glad to get commission and expenses. How long conditions

the proposed legislation will be felt. Of course dealers and manufacturers are hoping that the new duties on goods will not take effect until the first of the year, thus giving an opportunity to clean up the balance of the new clip wools, and assuring only a normal amount of cancellations in the new spring lines.

Predictions that the prices named on spring goods by the American Woolen company and other large factors could not possibly hold for any length of time have proved to be not well founded. On the contrary, other manufacturers have been obliged to meet the competition, and though occasional cases are mentioned where slight advances have been made, it is only to balance lines better, and does not mean any general upward trend.

Most of the new lines of fancy worsteds for the spring season of 1914 were opened during the last half of August and met with a good reception from the trade. The samples and prices of the staple worsteds had prepared the trade to look for equally good values in fancy lines, and they were not disappointed. Judging from present indications the season for both staples and fancies will be fairly satisfactory.

American manufacturers have made a more determined effort to meet foreign competition than was thought possible, and much commendation is expressed over the new lines. Some jobbers and clothiers who placed orders early for foreign made goods, have been surprised at the values offered by the American mills, and in some cases have been frank enough to say that they are sorry that they did not wait until the new domestic samples could be compared with those from abroad.

While a fair amount of orders have been secured for the new lines, man-



Rambouillet Ewes In Shearing Pen
Owned by F. C. Jensen, Utah

will continue on as favorable a basis as has prevailed during the past month is entirely a matter of conjecture, as so much depends upon the time when the free wool provision of the Underwood bill becomes operative. It is now predicted that the end of September or the first of October will see the bill in the hands of the President, and it appears to be a foregone conclusion that he will make no delay in signing it.

Some important features, from the wool man's standpoint, at least, remain to be settled, but when these are out of the way, the full effect of

ufacturers have shown a very conservative spirit regarding the purchasing of their raw material. In effect they say that having sold their goods for extremely low prices they must have their wool equally low. Therefore they have been making low bids, and when these were turned down have cut down their purchases to figures considered absurd when compared with their probable needs. For that reason the aggregate movement of wool has been smaller than in other years, but manufacturers have been obliged to come into the market often, and this has operated to maintain a steadier market than would otherwise have been the case.

Sales of Territory wools in this market during the past month have included a very large proportion of clips in the original bags, though some good sized lots of graded wool have also been transferred. Reported sales have included Utah wools at $16\frac{1}{2}$ to 19 cents in the grease, costing 48 to 50 cents clean; Colorado at 16 to 17 cents, or 46 to 47 cents clean; Idaho, $17\frac{1}{2}$ to $18\frac{1}{2}$ cents, or 52 to 53 cents clean; Soda Springs wool at 21 to 22 cents; Montana at 19 to 21 cents, or 50 to 53 cents clean; New Mexico wool at 16 to 18 cents, or 45 to 50 cents clean; Wyoming at $14\frac{1}{2}$ to $19\frac{1}{2}$ cents, or 50 cents clean; Arizona at $16\frac{1}{2}$ to 17 cents, or 47 to 50 cents clean. Texas wools are cleaning up well, and most of the leading houses have disposed of the bulk of the wool. Sales have been made in the grease at 19 to 20 cents for twelve-months' and $16\frac{1}{2}$ to $17\frac{1}{2}$ cents for eight-months'. Scoured values of these Texas wools have been 46 to 48 cents for eight-months', with twelve-months' at 53 to 55 cents for choice and 50 to 52 cents for ordinary.

Fleece wools have been relatively quiet, though the early bought wools have gone off fairly well. Sales of unwashed wools have been made on the basis of 23 to 24 cents for half, quarter and three-eighths bloods wools, 22 to 23 cents for fine unwashed delaine and 20 to 21 cents for fine unwashed. These prices are for Ohio grades,

Michigan selling a cent a pound under these figures. Washed wools have moved very slowly, and most of these wools are still in the country. In this market, fine washed Ohio delaine has sold at 26 cents and XX and above Ohio at 24 to 25 cents. In the country there is something of a deadlock between buyers and sellers. Dealers are bidding 18 to 20 cents for unwashed wools and 20 to 22 cents for washed, but are reported to be getting practically no wool.

There is considerable difference of opinion in the trade as to the shortage in this year's wool clip. Some buyers who have recently been in the West say that the amount of the shortage has been greatly exaggerated, especially the estimates of a falling off of at least 7,000,000 pounds in the clip of Montana. Others equally well informed asserting that the clip was short all over the country, and blame the tariff agitation for very much of the decrease. The probability of free wool becoming a fixed fact at an early date, however, has prevented the shortage having the effect on prices that would have been sure to follow in normal years.

Those who argue that there is a large shortage, base a part of their argument on the statistics of receipts and shipments in the Boston market. According to the Boston Chamber of Commerce, the receipts of wool at Boston for the period from January 1 to August 30, inclusive, were 119,888,821 pounds, domestic and 46,095,161 pounds foreign wool, a total of 284,357,504 pounds. This compares with 186,203,516 pounds domestic and 98,153,988 pounds foreign wool, a total of 284,357,504 pounds for the same period in 1912. Total shipments from Boston for the period from January 1 to August 30, inclusive, were 112,055,686 pounds, compared with 190,522,058 pounds for the same period in 1912.

Foreign wools have been very quiet not only during the past month, but all through the summer. Generally, the demand has been confined to the small lots actually needed by manufacturers to piece out with, the 11 cents

a pound duty standing in the way of a larger movement. One or two of the larger mills are said to have withdrawn their wools from bond with some freedom, but actual buying has been small. There is considerable wool still in bond here and in New York, but probably most of it will remain until the duty is removed. Reports from abroad do not indicate any serious break in values, though there is likely to be some sagging. The next London sale will open September 23, but not many predictions are being heard as to the probable course of values, though it seems to be the general opinion that easier prices will prevail.

RESULTS FROM ADVERTISING.

We are recently in receipt of a letter from one of our advertisers in Idaho in which he says: "I have just sold a carload of rams to go to Arizona through my advertisement in the National Wool Grower."

GERMAN SUGAR BEET LABOR.

The daily Consular and Trade Report under date of August 12th, gave the following figures for wages paid to the workers in the sugar beet fields of the three principal producing states in Germany. These figures have been supplied by the German Agricultural society and may therefore be regarded as extremely accurate. The daily wages of men, women and children are as follows:

	Men	Women	Child.
Saxony	.59	.39 $\frac{1}{4}$.19 $\frac{3}{4}$
Silesia	.51 $\frac{1}{2}$.34 $\frac{1}{2}$.18 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mecklenburg	.78 $\frac{3}{4}$.46 $\frac{1}{2}$	—

Anyone who will compare these foreign wages with those paid to labor in American beet fields will at once appreciate that free sugar means destruction to a portion of our sugar beet industry.

There will be no general panic as a result of the new tariff. The party now in power has looked after the interest of the big trust most carefully. For instance a duty as high as 70 per cent on some kinds of window glass.

Word From The Capital

By Our Washington Correspondent

The national capital received one of the initial shipments of Argentine beef—900,000 pounds from Buenos Ayres via Liverpool. The meat sold on the local market at retail at about one cent below that asked for other beef. The Argentine product looked good, sold readily, and was pronounced the equal of prime western beef in every respect. On the butcher's blocks the meat could not be distinguished, and the absence of the slimy condition heretofore noticed in chilled beef indicates that the Argentine product is a formidable competitor American growers cannot ignore. Washington people are promised an ultimate saving of "about five cents a pound" on this meat.

In view of the fact that the present tariff bill will probably carry an amendment requiring the same rigid inspection of this meat as is demanded of the home-killed article, immediate competition from Argentine will not be as strong as it would otherwise. The demand for this meat in England, France and other countries, is good, and as these countries have not demanded such rigid inspection they are likely to deflect a large tonnage which would otherwise come here. If the Underwood-Simmons bill carries the inspection features urged by friends of the meat producers of this country, as indicated at this writing, its enforcement must result in partly saving the local grower from the serious results sure to visit him with free meats. This relief however, will only be temporary, as the packers will soon be in position to fully comply with our inspection requirements, it is said.

Woolgrowers were given another "jolt" in the senate when that body refused to restore to the bill the 15 per cent ad valorem duty on tops as passed by the house. The senate committee cut the house figures to five per cent ad valorem, and when this item was reached Senator Warren and others made a strong fight to have

the house figures restored. Appealing to senators in the interest of the woolgrower, Senator Warren called attention to the transportation handicap against the American product, declaring that if it was the intention to put the American grower on an equal footing with the foreigner this handicap must be considered. Freights from foreign countries to American woolen factories range from 17 cents to \$1.05 per 100 pounds, the senator declared, while the average railroad rate on the western wool to the same factories is at least \$1.75, without taking into consideration the wagon haul, in many cases as great as 100 miles. Taking three pounds of our grease wool to

papers generally handle only disjointed "features" of each day's debate, while special articles can at most give only a small amount of the interesting detail every sheepman should possess. The Record may be found in almost any public library, and every woolgrower should find time within the next year to carefully read every line of this interesting debate. While the press of the country will give him the names of those who finally vote for and against his particular industry, only by carefully following the discussion from the first will the woolgrower be able to know to whom credit is due for efforts in his behalf. Next fall the country will be covered by



On the Farm of J. L. Thornberg, English, Indiana

make one of scoured, the handicap was from 3 to 5 cents per pound. It costs at least five per cent more to make tops in this country than in competing foreign countries. The tariff board found the combing cost, not including sorting to be 2 cents per pound in England and 4.27 cents in this country. The direct labor cost in England was 69 cents per 100 pounds and \$1.67 in the United States. Despite the proven handicap, the senate refused to alter the committee figures.

Woolgrowers who have not followed the tariff debate in the senate by reading the Congressional Record will miss the best part of it. The news-

many aspiring candidates who will appeal to the sheepman on the ground that he "did all he could" to protect him. The woolgrower who will not take the pains to correctly inform himself deserves to be fooled again.

There is so much of interest to the woolgrower in the tariff debates of a month, it is exceedingly difficult to make selection for specific mention in the limited space occupied by this letter. Every woolgrower should send for the speeches made by Senators Warren, Smoot, Bristow, McCumber, Gronna and Penrose. Senator Warren has a special speech on sheep and wool, in which he thoroughly covers

the industry and legislation affecting it, which should be in the hands of everyone interested in the wool industry. Senator Bristow, because of an interruption made by Senator James, has a speech of particular interest to the woolgrower because of its local application. Senator James, one of the most active defenders of the administration bill, attempted to disconcert Senator Bristow by calling attention to the fact that "in 1910 Kansas produced 1,320,000 pounds of wool and her people consumed 10,829,074 pounds of wool." Senator James brought out the time-worn argument that the people of Kansas "should not be burdened with this tax on raw wool when the state had to bring in more than ten times the amount it produced." Answering, Senator Bristow called attention to the fact that if the administration was sincere in its desire to benefit the people by giving them lower priced clothing, it would have made all manufactures of wool free of duty. Instead, he declared, the present bill proposed to take away from the people of Kansas the protection on the wool they produce, but retain the tax on the wool they wear. In the course of his remarks the Senator from Kansas thus aptly answered the Kentuckian's sophistry.

"This schedule, from the time the wool leaves the farmer's hands until it is consumed and worn out by his family, provides a protective tax imposed upon every process. Every man who touches it from the day that it leaves the farm until it goes into the gutter has a protective duty on his work. The only man who is not given consideration in the handling of wool is the man who grows the sheep upon the American farm.

"When the wool is taken to the factory the first process is to wash it and get the grease out of it, and the man who washes it and takes the grease out of it is given a protective duty of 15 per cent on the labor he expends in taking the grease out of that wool. Then it is combed into what they call tops, and the man who produces the tops from the wool has in

this bill a protective duty of 5 per cent. It is contended here by men who claim to be experts that that is not enough. I don't know whether it is or not, but he gets a duty; though it may be small, he gets something.

"And then you go to yarn and this bill gives the man who takes the tops and transforms them into yarn 15 per cent protection for his work and labor.

"Then the next step is the making of clothes, knit fabrics, and so forth, and the man who takes the yarn and transforms it into cloths and knit fabrics gets 35 per cent in this bill. I presume that 35 per cent represents some of the tax that has been laid upon the yarns and the tops. In that 35 per cent I suppose is included some compensation to the man who weaves the cloth for the tax that has been paid upon the yarn from which the cloth is made. If the Senator's logic is good as to the farmer—that is, if a duty on raw wool increases the duty to be placed on cloth because it has to be carried into the cloth duty as a compensatory duty—the same ought to be true as to the duty on yarns and tops. He therefore puts a higher duty on the cloth because there is a duty on the yarns and the tops.

"We next come to blankets, upon which a duty of 25 per cent is imposed. I suppose the committee found it necessary to put a duty of 25 per cent

upon blankets because there is a duty upon yarns. Of course if there had been no duty upon yarns or upon tops it would not have been necessary to impose a duty of 25 per cent upon blankets; but imposing a duty upon the raw material out of which the cloths and blankets are made—that is, the yarns—it is necessary to impose a higher duty on the cloth and blankets, in order to compensate the manufacturer of blankets and of cloth for the duty that he has to pay when he buys his yarns.

"Now, we come to women's and children's dress goods, and upon women's and children's dress goods the committee find it desirable to impose a duty of 35 per cent ad valorem—quite a comfortable duty, more than a third of the value. I suppose that this duty of 35 per cent is found necessary because of the duty imposed upon yarns from which the cloth and the dress goods are made. So, in order to protect the manufacturer of yarns, a higher duty—a duty of 35 per cent—is imposed upon the clothes which the women and children wear.

"Then we come to ready-made clothing. As to the millions of pounds of cloth—as to the millions of pounds of wool which the people of Kansas have consumed, every pound of it is burdened by a tax put there by the Senator from Kentucky by his vote and

Bucks for Sale

1000 CHOICE HAMPSHIRE RAMS
 200 CHOICE SHROPSHIRE RAMS
 700 CHOICE COTSWOLD RAMS
 300 CHOICE RAMBOUILLET RAMS

Range Raised, Ready for Business

For particulars call on or address **J. E. MORSE**
 E. T. BROCK, Agent
 Dillon, Montana

Buy DIRECT From the Producer

which now meets his approval. There is a compensatory duty imposed on every pound of this clothing because the Senator from Kentucky found it necessary to give a protective duty to the manufacturer of yarn; but he holds up his hands in horror when a Senator from Kansas asks that the producer of wool be treated with the same consideration with which the Senator from Kentucky has treated the manufacturers of cloth and of yarn.

"You can go through this bill and take up every item and every paragraph in it that relates to farm products and that principle prevails, and there is no schedule that manifests more clearly its indefensible discrimination than does Schedule K."

GREAT BRITAIN'S MEAT CONSUMPTION.

The following table gives the number and dressed weight of home produced meat animals killed in the United Kingdom during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912.

	Number	Dressed weight
Fat cattle	1,975,000	630 lbs.
Calves	1,271,500	90 lbs.
Fat sheep	10,692,000	68 lbs.
Lambs	2,380,000	40 lbs.
Hogs	6,305,500	120 lbs.

BEEF FROM THE ARGENTINE.

About August 10th, 900,000 pounds of beef were delivered in New York City, having been shipped there from the Argentine Republic. This is said to be the largest single importation of meat that has ever come to this country. The tariff on it equaled one and one-half cents per pound. Meat goes on the free list under the new tariff. This single importation is equal to about 1,400 twelve hundred pound steers.

Do not forget that our fiftieth annual convention will meet in Salt Lake City next winter. The exact date will be announced later.

THE COTSWOLD IS KING OF THE RANGE

A. N. MURDOCK & SONS, Sugar City, Idaho, will sell from 1 to 1500 Pure Bred Cotswold Sheep. For special fall trade they offer 200 choice Yearling Rams, 250 Early Ram Lambs and 300 Middle-aged Ewes.

WRITE FOR PRICES. SHEEP ALL FAT.
Phone 21-5A.

Cotswold Rams For Sale

Half blood Cotswold, yearling or two-year-olds in numbers to suit purchasers. These rams are from pure bred (Allen Bros.) rams, and selected Montana ewes.

F. I. LONG, - Great Falls, Montana

National City Bank

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS - \$300,000

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

RAMS FOR SALE

We have for the Season of 1913

3000 Pure Bred Rams

300 Hampshire Lambs

2000 Rambouillet Yearlings

700 Delaine Yearlings

These rams were all lambled in February and March, are good individuals, well grown and in excellent condition. Prices to suit the times.

CUNNINGHAM SHEEP & LAND COMPANY

Pilot Rock, Oregon

1700 California Rams

Rambouillet and American Merino Yearling Rams. All of these Rams are pure bred, large and smooth, with heavy fleeces of fine, white, long staple wool. These sheep have been prize winners wherever shown. None better in California or America.

Prices Reasonable.

Correspondence Solicited.

In consequence of a very dry season in California this year I will make a reduction in my regular prices.

CHAS. A. KIMBLE, Hanford, Calif.

THE TALK OF THE TRADE.

"Did they ever buy these lambs as well in August before?" asked a trader as a procession went to the scales at \$8.00@\$8.25. Certainly the grower need have no concern about a market for young stuff. To use market vernacular, lambs would have been bought had they worn hair instead of wool. Discussing demand for lambs a trader said: "Nearly everybody was fooled by the action of the lamb market this season. Dire prediction of demoralization was rampant early. Packers started it and the trade took up the chorus. Even growers shared in this pessimistic sentiment, but results have discredited most of the forecasters. Had anyone been prepared to offer bets the latter part of July that August would see an 8 cent market he could have had a ton of money." Early in the season a Chicago concern contracted a band of Nevada lambs at \$3.75 per head. They reached market weighing 71 pounds and sold at \$8.15, proving to have been bought a dollars per head cheap on the range. There is a growing impression that the influence of wool is not very effective in the lamb market.

Early dropped lambs in the West reached market during August in much better condition than had been expected. They were stunted after lambing time, and might have been fatter under more favorable circumstances, but timely rains helped them out wonderfully. A \$7@\$8 market ought to furnish considerable incentive for expansion of early lambing operations. While the market may not go through the usual period of September demoralization it is fair to assume that August prices will always be better than September as the big end of the western crop is marketed during the latter month.

Prediction that several years of persistent liquidation has practically wiped out the lamb industry east of the Missouri river save in a few such favored localities as Tennessee, Kentucky and Virginia is being verified. The run of native lambs this season

has been phenomenally small, but it could not have been otherwise after the sacrifice of breeding stock last season. August in former years brought many thousands of lambs to market from Indiana, Wisconsin, Missouri, Illinois, and Iowa, but their absence has been conspicuous this year and many in the trade doubt if they will ever come again. Theoretically the small farm flock is a bonanza in a moderate way, but in practice it does not work out and if the corn belt is ever to have a sheep breeding industry of permanent nature it will be in the hands of specialists. The average farm is not fenced for sheep, the town dog is ubiquitous and voracious, sheep

mere handfuls, but everybody was surprised at the manner in which Montana cut wethers loose in August. The high market in July, when wethers sold at 5½ cents, was a signal to order cars and once the flood was started, stopping it was impossible. The price broke 75 cents per cwt., but sheep kept coming, and only hunger on the part of feeder buyers prevented repetition of last year's demoralization. A lot of Montana stuff has been closed out at \$4.40@\$4.75 and the tide now seems to be falling. Montana is believed to have "blown its wad," but its shipping capacity is of the unlimited variety. Certainly there would have been few wethers



Docking Farm Lambs With Hot Pinchers
—Circular 61, Missouri Agricultural College.

are usually run on parasite-infected rough land pastures, ewes are starved through the winter and every factor entering into the equation is adverse to the success of the small farm flock as at present handled. One reason western lambs are selling so well is that farmers are eating the product. In a Michigan town of 20,000 a butcher stated recently that he was cutting up 100 lambs weekly, sending most of the meat to farmers in the vicinity by motor car delivery and every pound of the product came from Chicago.

Montana is still "getting out of the sheep business." Persistent liquidation in recent years has dwindled many of the big holdings down to

had Montana been as bare as it was credited with the close of the shipping season of 1912. Ohio and Indiana feeders have bought avidly with a consciousness that the proper time to secure anything is when it is available. High cost and scarcity of stock cattle was also a factor in creating demand for feeding wethers.

How many lambs have been contracted west of the Missouri river to insure material to fill feed lots next winter is variously estimated and a conservative guess is 600,000. Some cost as low as \$4.75, others as much as \$5.50, but \$5.00@\$5.25 has secured the bulk. How many of them will be fed in the West depends on money

conditions. The eastern market is in shape to take all or any number so that contractors are not worrying. The corn crop east of the Missouri may not be a bumper one, but there will be plenty of grain and an abundance of roughage and there is little stock, ovine or bovine, to consume it. Michigan, Ohio, and Indiana feeders, many of whom went through last winter with empty barns show a disposition to take time by the forelock and unless something unexpected happens will buy their lambs until after snow flies at present prices. Everybody knows that feeding stock must be secured in September and October and a lively set of markets is certain during that period.

Western advices are that tight money may force marketing of many lambs under contract that would otherwise be fed, and the effect of that on eastern prices remains to be seen. Many of these lambs have been secured on a payment of 50 cents per head, and unless banks conclude to finance the operation, liquidation may be necessary. In practice it is not difficult for the feeder on a small scale,

ally those who raise part of their own feed, to get accommodation, but banks are not disposed to encourage speculative feeding. The advance in corn is not to be ignored as it will greatly increase cost of putting on gains. Many of these contracted lambs are to come out of Wyoming and Montana and the price will depend on the fat end they carry.

The price of feeding lambs has been steadily advancing in recent years. Two years ago it was a $4\frac{1}{2}$ @ $5\frac{1}{2}$ cent market. At this juncture a year ago 6 @ $6\frac{1}{2}$ cents was buying much of the thin stuff and this year $6\frac{3}{4}$ @ 7 cents has been the market. One cause of this steady appreciation has been the insidious manner in which the killer has been hogging the crop. A few years ago packers did not give half-fat western lambs a pleasant look as the product was hard to sell, but consumers have discovered that lean lamb is tender and palatable and many give it preference to fat meat from econ-

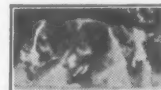
omical motives. This has created competition on stock that formerly went to feeders without contention and

should tight money in the West force a lot of lambs in merely good feeder condition to market late in the fall

STOCK RANCH FOR SALE

960 acres in Idaho, five miles from railroad town. One-third in cultivation. Good water rights. Right to graze on forest reserve. Will sell stock with ranch if desired.

For full particulars address
CAMPBELL BROTHERS, Spencer, Idaho



SCOTCH COLLIE
From fine working parents. Correspondence solicited. Photos and description. One of the oldest established and largest Collie Kennels in United States.
Underhill Collie Kennels, Knoxville, Ia.

ALBERT EDHOLM

Diamonds

OMAHA, NEBRASKA

COMPARE QUALITY COMPARE PRICES

Grand Canyon Rambouillets



We have for sale 1000 yearling rams and 300 two-year olds. Large, smooth, heavy, boned and deep fleshed, with fleece of long staple.

These rams are descended from the famous Baldwin flock of Hay Creek Oregon and for sires, we have used

the best that money can buy from the most noted breeders. They graze in the National Forest among the pines at an elevation of 7500 feet which gives them the best best of growth and constitution.

GRAND CANYON SHEEP COMPANY

Successors to DENT & SAYER

FLAGSTAFF, ARIZONA

== FOR SALE ==



1000 head CHOICE, high grade, Hampshire Buck Lambs and yearlings. ALSO 50 head REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE YEARLINGS. These sheep are raised on the range, and are especially adapted for mountain breeding. Will produce the large, heavy, mutton type of lamb that brings the money. These rams can be seen at our ranch six miles east of Dillon, after September 1st, 1913.

BEAVERHEAD RANCH COMPANY

N. S. Ring, Ranch Manager

- DILLON, MONTANA

feeders will not get them without a battle, as packers are going to miss the October and November run of natives. Nothing but a panic can hurt the lamb market in the opinion of the "wise guys" of the trade. Too many are hungry for the stuff.

Iowa is in a position to finish a lot of western sheep and lambs this fall if the stuff is to be had. That state has a good corn crop and scarcity of farm labor makes ovine stock valuable for harvesting purposes. A flock of hungry-sheep turned into a corn field not only garner the crop economically, but leave a lot of fertility behind that talks eloquently in subsequent years. Michigan, Indiana and Ohio are in much the same condition and have plenty of money. Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska will be largely out of the feeding game this winter, owing to drought, but every one of the big feeding stations around Chicago is increasing housing capacity in anticipation of heavy demands from the West for space. Colorado, Montana, Wyoming, and Idaho will feed more hay than ever before and most of the stuff from that quarter will need a finish at nearby points before being ordered to the stock yards. A few years ago these big feeding plants looked like so much junk, but development of a feeding industry in the hay-growing sections west of the Missouri river has given them a new lease of life.

Partial failure of the corn crop means a winter board bill much heavier than last season. Mill screenings, for which \$6@7 per ton was asked early, have gone to \$10 and are headed towards the \$20 mark. With high feeding stock the finisher will need good prices to enable him to make a dollar, but confidence exists that the stuff will pay out, although short feeding will be the rule. The "bull party" is in the saddle in the corn pit and cheap corn is impossible. Growers are still holding tenaciously to the residue of the old crop and are liquidating hogs to economize it. All other feeds promise to be high in price, but in many parts of the cornbelt an enormous quantity

of silage will be put up and the farmer using silage is not disposed to haggle about cost of thin sheep and lambs especially when he cannot get cattle. Colorado feeders are facing the prospect of 85@90 cents per bushel corn which may curtail finishing operations.

Market sentiment is decidedly optimistic. Now that the big run of Montana sheep is in, recovery by heavy muttons is expected. There will be no glut of native ewes this fall and few sheep have been coming from any other western source than Montana. As the feeder lamb output in August was light, there will not be many to come back from that source and dearth of natives means continuance of present high prices if not further appreciation. The public does not want much mutton at this season but cold weather will revive demand for it and as always there will be less lamb than is needed.

J. E. P.

A DEMOCRAT AGAINST FREE WOOL

To The National Wool Grower:

I thank you for the copies of the National Wool Grower that you have sent me. I have never owned a dozen sheep in my lifetime and do not own any at present. Although I am a Democrat I am not the free trade kind and believe we should have an honest wool tariff. I think the wool industry is the keystone in the arch of industries in the western states and if it be hewn out of the arch by free trade, the balance of the arch, which is dependent on it, will fall. Therefore I think you are fully justified in making a fight for an honest tariff that our country may not come to ruin. An old pioneer and a Democrat.

W. T. BENNEHOFF,
Oregon.

It is said that the total debt of the American farmer is approximately \$5,000,000,000, of which \$3,000,000,000, is secured by mortgages on real estate.

SOME PHASES OF AUGUST TRADE.

The previous August record price for lambs—\$8.15—was made in 1909. This year both natives and westerns made the same figure—\$8.25.

There was a liberal output of feeding sheep, but thin lambs were unusually scarce and killers needed lambs so badly that they took much of the half-fat stuff.

Native lamb supply was the lightest in many years, indicating that the cornbelt has concluded the liquidating process.

The month's lamb run was the lightest since 1909, and Idaho was responsible for the major portion of it. There were 25,000 less western lambs than in August, 1912.

While the sheep run may not have been the heaviest on record owing to scarcity of ewes, never before have as many western wethers reached Chicago in August. Montana contributed the bulk.

Yearlings were very scarce. The practice of marketing lambs will make this more pronounced in the future.

Chicago had the big end of the sheep crop, western markets getting few. At Omaha a load of sheep was a novelty.

Practically all the lambs marketed came from Idaho, and Washington, Wyoming, California, Nevada and Utah contributed a handful each.

Eastern markets were low all month, while prices at Missouri river points were relatively high. This reduced eastern order buying and also curtailed shipments of dressed mutton. It shows that mutton consumption in the Central West is expanding.

At Chicago \$7.10 was paid for feeding lambs, and at Omaha the \$7.00 quotation was registered. The run did not carry 25 per cent of the feeders that could have been absorbed, despite the drought and the spread between killers and feeders for wethers, and fat and feeder narrowest on record. At one time, when killers were getting fat lambs

around \$7.25, feeders paid \$7.00 for half fat stuff.

Considering the number of feeding sheep available prices were well maintained. There was hot competition between killers and feeders for wether and fat wethers and fat and feeder grades were practically in the same notch much of the time. One day killers took bands of sheep that went to feeders the next.

Yearling breeding ewes sold as high as \$5.75. While the principal cornbelt states were not in this trade, healthy demand came from Ohio, Kentucky, Virginia and New York.

Early in the month packers bought good lambs around \$6.50. At the high time they paid \$8.00 for the same kind. Western lambs sold at a spread of \$7 @8, largely taking the month as a whole. The high point was the twenty-second of the month.

Owing to the flood of Montana wethers that came in consequence of the 5½ cent market in July, sheep trade was very erratic, closing with net losses of 20@30 cents for the month, while lambs gained 75 cents to \$1.00. Yearlings, which sold mainly at \$5.50 @6.00, showed little change and ewes, which found a \$4@4.25 market finished somewhat stronger at the close of the previous month. Wethers sold at \$4.25@4.75 largely with \$5 limit and most of the western ewes were appraised at \$4@4.60.

J. E. P.

In studying the tariff bill it appears that the more Democratic senators a western state has the less protection she got under the new law. For instance Arizona only gets nine per cent of her products protected, while Connecticut gets eighty-seven (87) per cent of her products protected. Now this is strange for we have a Democratic administration and Arizona has two Democratic senators, while Connecticut has all Republican senators.

Why not do your business with our advertisers? They are doing business with you by helping to make this paper a financial success.

MEAT CONSUMPTION.

On the basis of the 1910 census report the following table gives the annual per capita consumption of all kinds of meat in the countries named.

Country	Beef	Vea	Mutton & Lamb	Pork	Total lbs.
United States	80	7½	6½	78	172
Great Britain	56	4	26	33	119
Germany	36	7½	2½	67	113
France	37	8	9	26	80

The figures given are pounds of meat but we must add that the figures for mutton should be increased by about

1½ pounds for the United States as the census did not report enough sheep killed on the farms.

If the United States just consumed as much mutton and lamb as Great Britain the troubles of the sheepman

would be settled and the price of wool would no longer be of such importance.

HAMPSHIRE RAMS FOR SALE

Yearling Hampshire Rams, Registered and High Grade

In sets or carlots. Bred from the BEST of FLOCK HEADERS. These Rams have been raised for RANGE SERVICE. They have not been topped, either as lambs or yearlings.

WRITE OR WIRE

J. NEBEKER & SON, Laketown, Utah

Jeremiah Williams & Co.

WOOL

**Commission
Merchants**

481 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.

Western Office, McIntyre Building, Salt Lake City, Utah

OREGON WOOL RATES.

It will be recalled that in 1911 The National Wool Growers association in connection with the Oregon Wool Growers association began a suit for a reduction in the freight rate on wool. As this suit is now completed we publish below a comparison of the old and new rates in the state of Oregon showing the reductions that have been secured. The rates here given are those in effect from the stations named to Portland, Oregon.

From	1913 Rate Sack or Bales	1911 Rate Sacks. Reduc- tion.
Vale, Ore.	73 cts.	143 cts. 70 cts.
Huntington, Ore.	67 cts.	103 cts. 36 cts.
Baker, Ore.	62 cts.	99 cts. 37 cts.
Wallowa, Ore.	62 cts.	128 cts. 66 cts.
Pendleton, Ore.	47 cts.	77 cts. 30 cts.
Pilot Rock, Ore.	48 cts.	92 cts. 44 cts.
Echo, Ore.	44 cts.	70 cts. 26 cts.
Heppner, Ore.	43 cts.	66 cts. 23 cts.
Arlington, Ore.	35 cts.	49 cts. 14 cts.
Condon, Ore.	42 cts.	64 cts. 22 cts.
Shaniko, Ore.	40 cts.	57 cts. 17 cts.

TELEGONY DISPROVED.

Office of Information, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

The bureau of animal industry has recently obtained data confirming Ewart's classic work on telegony—the influence of a previous impregnation on subsequent progeny.

The registered Morgan mare Baby Gates, bred by the department, was bred for the first time to a Grevy zebra by artificial impregnation. She foaled a female hybrid on June 2, 1912. At the first period of heat she was bred to the registered Morgan stallion, Pat Murphy, and on May 14, 1913, foaled a filly which is an excellent individual of the breed and absolutely free from any of the markings or other characteristics of the zebra. Ewart's investigations with the Burchell zebra gave the same results.

Farmers therefore need not hesitate to breed their mares to a jack for fear that the mare will become "saturated" or "impregnated" so that subsequent progeny by a stallion will show the characteristics of the jack. Although the bureau has made no experiments on this subject with other animals it

is very doubtful whether telegony occurs in any species of animals. In animals which give birth to more than one offspring at a time, it is possible for the characteristics of more than one male to appear in different individuals. For example, if a Berkshire sow is bred to a Duroc-Jersey boar and Chester White boar in the same period of heat, some of the resulting pigs will probably be red in color and others white.

Only one spermatozoon is required to fertilize one ovum. Where several ova (eggs) are given off at each period of heat, as is the case with sows, it is possible for the sow to give birth to such a litter, when bred in this way. The same probably is true of bitches, cats and similar animals.

Three cases have been noted this year where mares have foaled twins, one a horse foal and the other a mule. The mares were bred to a stallion and a jack during the same period of heat.

Supposed cases of telegony will usually be found to be due to promiscuous service or to a reversion to some remote ancestor.

Argentine Meat Good.

Robert Conway, manager for Armour & Co., at St. Louis, just returned from the Argentine, and made the following statement:

"The cattle in the Argentine Republic are equal to our good native beef cattle; not equal to our best corn-fed natives, but fully as good as the average marketed here. They are grade Short-horn and Polled-Angus stock, and are fed on alfalfa, of which seven crops a year is not an unusual yield. Corn is not used there.

"The steers I saw marketed weighed from 1,300 to 1,500 pounds, and the average price was a little more than \$70. The same steers on this market would have been worth about \$125 each.

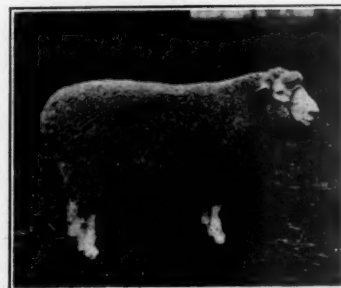
"I was impressed by the quality of dressed carcasses, none of them showing bruises. This was partly accountable for by the general custom of driving cattle to market instead of shipping them, and partly due to the gentleness of the animals. The cattle of that country are big, sleepy-eyed animals, and even on big ranges are as gentle as if they had been raised as pets.

NATIONAL PROVISIONER.

Read the many advertisements of rams for sale in this issue of the National Wool Grower. Among them you will be able to secure just what you want.

LINCOLN AND ROMNEY BUCKS

I will have for sale this Fall 200 Yearlings and 500 February Lamb Lincoln Bucks, and 200 February Lamb Romney Bucks, also 500 Lincoln Ewes, range bred and raised; extra heavy, long wool stuff; hardy and well fitted for range work. These bucks make an excellent cross on grade Merino or Rambouillet Ewes.



A ROMNEY RAM

Notice how Our Wash. Half-Blood LINCOLN LAMBS

HAVE TOPPED THE CHICAGO MARKET

for weight and price during a number of years past. Our lambs from these bucks and Merino Ewes sheared 12 pounds of the highest priced wool sold in the State this Spring. Our buck lambs last year averaged 125 pounds each at six months.

Write to us if you want

COARSE BUCKS

H. STANLEY COFFIN
N. YAKIMA, WASH.

NEW CLOTH PRICES.

The prices for light weight goods for the spring of 1914 were opened in New York City about August first. As these prices are based on free wool and the reduction in the duty on goods as proposed in the Democratic tariff bill, a comparison of the proposed prices with those obtaining for the same identical goods in 1913 and 1912 will show the consumer just about the chance he has of getting cheaper clothing by reason of free wool. The prices here quoted are for standard goods of a given weight per yard for the last three years.

Weight	1914	1913	1912
11 oz.	\$1.15	\$1.25	\$1.12½
11 oz.	1.12½	1.22½	1.10
11 oz.	1.07½	1.20	1.05
11 oz.	1.12½	1.30	1.15
11 oz.	.92½	1.00	.87½
14 oz.	1.42½	1.55	1.42½
15 oz.	1.32½	1.47½	1.32½

Prices for all other grades of wool goods will range in the same proportionate price as those here quoted. An examination of these prices will show that the 1914 price ranges a little higher than the 1912 price. On the other hand the 1914 price ranges from 7½ cents to 17½ cents below the 1913 prices.

Now if all of this reduction in the 1914 price should go to the consumer he should get his suit of clothes at from 25 cents to 35 cents less than he paid last year. Of course none of this reduction will reach him, so after all the fuss about free wool we find that no one is to be benefited.

GOOD YEAR IN AUSTRALIA.

Reports at hand from Australia are to the effect that the present season is one of the best ever experienced in that country. Rainfall has been abundant and a luxuriant growth of grass has been the result. This carries with it the danger of brush fires which are a source of annoyance to the stockmen. It is reported that the pastures would carry many more sheep than are now available.



"HOME COMFORT" CAMP

Nothing ever before attempted to compare with it for comfort and convenience. Adapted for sheep and stock herding, pleasure seekers', summer camping trips, etc. A most convenient and valuable outfit for surveying parties, construction camping, used extensively for comfortable quarters in farming operations away from the home, and all similar purposes.

Write for illustrated circular and prices. Correspondence solicited
Manufactured in Ogden

Sidney Stevens Implement Co.

Ogden and Logan, Utah Preston and Montpelier, Ida.

Something New and Delicious



Swift's Bouillon Cubes

Made from fresh beef, and vegetables with seasoning added. Prepared in sanitary kitchens under U. S. Government supervision. One cube in a cup of hot water makes a delightful cup of bouillon. Try them. If your dealer cannot supply you with Swift's Bouillon Cubes write

Canned Goods Dept.

Swift & Company

Chicago, U. S. A.

We print the Wool Grower and other High-Class Publications

We conduct a general commercial printing business. Linotyping, bookbinding and ruling. Estimates made promptly. Send us your out-of-town printing orders
Fair prices. Prompt service

The Century Printing Company
Salt Lake's Printers

ECONOMICALLY LEGITIMATE?

Our friend, the enemy, is to be congratulated upon ability to coin catchy phrases occasionally, when no logical argument can be presented; but we would like to know what, in Mr. Underwood's opinion, constitutes an "economically legitimate" business.

During the late strenuous election campaign, Mr. Wilson stated positively that no tariff legislation would be enacted which might injure any legitimate industry. "Legitimate Industry" was the term then used.

Now we had always believed the raising of sheep and the production of material for the external protection and internal nourishment of the hu-

ing caused by having the body severed from the head.

Mr. Underwood and his party very severely condemn the Standard Oil company for its course of "freezing out" small, competitive concerns; yet, according to this gentleman's theory, were these competitors "economically legitimate?" If they could not compete successfully with the big corporation did they deserve any protection? Much effort has been expended in an effort to "bust the trusts," yet according to this same theory are they not an example of the highest type of economical legitimacy?

There have been no great fortunes made in sheep raising, whereupon Mr. Underwood says it has not prospered



In the Feed Lots of Gould Land and Cattle Co., Kearney, Neb.

man body, to be a strictly legitimate business, and consequently we were greatly cheered and encouraged by this definite and positive statement coming from the Democratic candidate for the office of President of the United States, and the recent interpolation of the word "economic" is very like tunneling under a fort and blowing it up while flying the white flag of truce.

It reminds us of the man who was accused of killing his friend by cutting his head completely off his body, and who was acquitted upon the successful plea that he had sat on his victim's head while he cut off his body, and there was no record in all the annals of medicine of any person's death be-

with a tariff, therefore remove the tariff—the industry is not worth protecting. The steel trust has amassed millions and Mr. Underwood cries, "Remove the tariff, we must not allow them to accumulate wealth." Is he not somewhat inconsistent? Surely one of these must be "economically legitimate," and is entitled to no protection from the government.

We now have a law prohibiting importation of foreign labor under contract, and we hear proposed "minimum wage" laws. How can Mr. Underwood tolerate these things? In complete harmony with his expressed theory would be the statement that if American labor cannot protect itself

SHEEPMEN

Send your orders for
CORN, OATS and FOOD STUFFS to
Farmers Grain and Milling Co.
Salt Lake City, Utah
Suite 601, Judge Building

Who is G A L CO?

SPECIAL NOTICE TO SHEEP MEN

Send us your address, we will mail you literature on the breeding of Karakule-Arabi sheep for the production of Persian, Astrachan and Krimmer lambs, wholesale furriers quote our half and quarter blood Karakule-Lincoln skins \$8.00 to \$15.00 each. Mutton increase in weight and price. Agent's wanted. Address

KARAKULE-ARABI SHEEP CO.,
Majestic Theatre Bldg., Topeka, Kansas.

WINSLOW & CO.**WOOL**

248 Summer St., Boston
New York Chicago Philadelphia

SALT LAKE STAMP CO.

PATENTEES AND MANUFACTURERS



and all kinds of

**STOCK-MARKING DEVICES
RIBBON AND METAL BADGES**

PHONE 304 65 W. BROADWAY
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

American Hampshire Sheep Ass'n

Organized in 1889. Membership fee \$5.00. Pedigrees now being received for Vol. XII of the Flock Record. Write the Secretary for information and printed matter. A postal card will bring it. Write today.

F. J. HAGENBARTH, Pres.
Spencer, Idaho.

COMFORT TYLER, Secretary,
310 E. Chicago St., Coldwater, Mich.

Get us a new subscriber for the National Wool Grower.

against foreign labor it is not "economically legitimate," and is entitled to no protection from the government.

How Mr. Underwood's economic soul must be shocked at the expenditure of millions of dollars of government money in building great dykes to protect certain parts of this country from the devastation of overflowing waters! He must believe that if that portion of the country cannot independently complete with other less exposed parts, it is not "economically legitimate," therefore deserves nothing. Mr. Underwood says they did not promise to foster banana growing in Minnesota—although they advocate a tariff on bananas—neither do we ask for these dykes out there in Colorado.

In this statement made by Mr. Underwood, he advocates a theory which is being universally deprecated and which is diametrically opposed to the trend of all modern thought and moral effort. It is the theory of the survival of the strongest, of the justice of might over right; that which is unable to protect itself adequately is unworthy of protection. The doctrine of absolute selfishness.

JOHN CAMERON,
Colorado.

WILL CLASSIFY IMPORTS.

It has been the custom of the treasury department when meat of any kind was imported to merely classify it as meat or meat products and their reports did not show whether the imports were beef, pork or mutton. Under this arrangement it was impossible to identify the amount of the various kinds of meat imported. The National Wool Growers Association took this matter up with Senator Smoot who in turn presented it to the officials of the treasury department with the result that these officials have now changed their regulations so that in the future reports of imports will show whether the meat is beef, mutton or pork. We will now know just what kind is being imported.

Toilet Articles, Sundries, Drugs, Soaps, Medicines, Rubber Goods, Kodaks, Kodak Supplies, Needfuls of every description at cut prices. The Buying Power of 5 Big Stores is the Power Behind Our Matchless Value Giving. Order by Parcel Post. Our Service is Prompt, Reliable, Satisfactory.
SCHRAMM-JOHNSON, Drugs 5 Stores Salt Lake City

WANTED

Lincoln fleeces of extra long staple. I pay \$1 per lb. and buy any quantity. Submit samples and write for further particulars to

L. LEVUSSOVE
152-154 THIRD AVE.
New York, N. Y.



CONSOLIDATED MUSIC CO.

Utah's Oldest, Largest and Most Reliable Piano House. Established 1862

Pianos, Player Pianos and Organs, Victor and Edison Talkers

13-19 East First South

SALT LAKE CITY

FEEDERS, ATTENTION

Wire or write for prices on Corn and Oats delivered at your station.

We specialize in furnishing feeders with their requirements. Consign us your alfalfa hay.

WEEKES GRAIN COMPANY, - - - Omaha, Neb.

Cheapest Sheep Feed Known To Man

SHEE-PO AND COTTON SEED MEAL

SHEE-PO is a product of cotton seed, the same as cotton seed meal, but is put up in the form of screened cotton seed cracked cake, about the size and a little larger than peas. It can be fed either on the range by scattering on the ground, or mixed with other feeds and fed in troughs.

SHEE-PO contains about 43 per cent Protein and 6 per cent Fat, its feed value being about four and one-half times greater than corn.

SHEE-PO is our specialty, and has been for the past three years. We are now taking orders for October, November, December shipment.

For Further Information, write O. H. BROWN, SELLING AGENTS, SODA SPRINGS, IDAHO, or INDEPENDENT COTTON OIL CO., LAWTON, OKLAHOMA

The W. O. Kay Elevator Co.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

Wholesale Dealers in Corn, Oats, Wheat, Barley,
Alfalfa, and other Seeds. Prompt Shipment.

OUR WONDERFUL MEAT SHORTAGE.

A very prominent livestock paper in Australia published recently the following relating to the frozen meat business of Australia:

"One of the most significant features of the past year's operations has been the development of a trade in frozen meat with the United States. Fresh meat has, owing to increase in population and decrease in stock, been steadily advancing in price in America for some time past, and the position has become so acute on the west or Pacific coast that certain purveyors have turned to Australia for supplies. Practically all the refrigerated space not otherwise engaged on steamers plying between Australia and San Francisco has been bespoken for meat during the last few months, with the result that some 4,250 sheep, 100 lambs, and 6,570 quarters of beef have been shipped to 'Frisco. If more freight had been available the shipments would have been much larger. None of the steamers running across the Pacific have large refrigerated holds, and a good proportion of what space there is is already engaged for shipments of meat and butter to Honolulu, Victoria and Vancouver."

Editor's note. So much has been said about a meat shortage in the United States that people have been deceived into a notion that something akin to a meat famine existed in this country. There is not the slightest foundation for such statements, as can easily be proven to any one who is open to conviction. The fact is that the supply of mutton in this country is more than sufficient to meet the entire demand. Our annual consumption of 17,000,000 sheep and lambs is only made possible by the relatively low price of this product. Of course inferior mutton will probably be imported from Australia where it can be produced at a lower price than in this country but this meat will just displace so much home grown meat.

As to beef and cattle products there is some shortage but this has been

greatly exaggerated by the United States Department of Agriculture which insists that because we are slaughtering less cattle than formerly that must mean less cattle in the country. The truth is the falling off in stock yards receipts actually means an increase in cattle as it clearly indicates that they are being held for breeding purposes. That our home demand for cattle and cattle products is fully met is evidenced by the fact that we are still exporting beef although exports have greatly diminished.

The absurdity of this meat scare is best understood by the imports and exports of meat foods and meat food animals for the year 1912. During that year our total exports of edible meats and meat products was \$152,201,770. In addition we exported \$14,088,907 worth of live meat animals, making our total exports of meat foods and meat animals \$166,290,677. Now during the same period we imported \$4,295,799 worth of meats and \$5,657,630 worth of meat animals. Our total meat import therefore was \$9,953,429 as against an export of similar products of \$166,290,677. This does not look like any meat famine in this country.

Aside from the meat shortage that is so much advertised we see every few days some statement from the Department of Agriculture showing the decline in cattle and sheep numbers. These statements are all based on estimates of that department which are considered absurd by any one who has taken the time to look into them. As an illustration of this absurdity the department of agriculture estimated the number of cattle, other than dairy cattle, in the United States in the year 1910 at 47,279,000. For the year 1911 its estimate is only 39,679,000. Here we have an estimated decrease in one year of 7,600,000 head of cattle. Now these cattle were not slaughtered so it would be interesting to know what become of them. The same department now estimates the number of cattle in the country for 1913 at only 36,030,000 head, but there is no more reason to accept these figures than

C. H. MILLER GRAIN COMPANY

Hay, Grain, Potatoes and Coal
Alfalfa - Corn

By car load lots. Prompt delivery

110 W. First So. St. SALT LAKE CITY

CASH COMMISSION CO.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Hay, Grain, Flour, Coal and Potatoes
BY CARLOAD LOTS Phone Wasatch 3964

127 W. 1st South Street, Salt Lake City

THE W. D. BROWN CO.

WHOLESALE GRAIN

Whole and Milled Feed, Corn and Cotton Seed Meal
Wool Bags and Twine

Office and Warehouse, 2255-7-9, Wall Avenue
OGDEN, UTAH

WM. B. HUGHES PRODUCE CO.

Wholesale dealers in Wheat, Oats, Barley, Corn
and Hay. Car-lots only.

OFFICE 219 MOOSE CLUB BLDG.
Salt Lake City, Utah

Mention The National Wool Grower.

PHONE WASATCH 5216

GRAIN IN CAR LOADS BOUGHT and SOLD

Corn a Specialty

SAM WILLIAMSON & SON

218-219 McIntyre Bldg., 68 S. Main
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH
P. O. BOX 1062

BAILEY & SONS COMPANY

Established 1865

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DEALERS IN

Bags, Grain, Hay, Seeds, Poultry
Supplies, Etc.

Carload lots a specialty

Offices and Warehouses 451-469 So. 3rd West
Phones Wasatch 1382, 311, 6557
SALT LAKE CITY, - UTAH

Mention The National Wool Grower.

there is to accept the figures for 1910 and 1911, one or the other of which is wrong to the extent of about 7,000,000 head. Of course the department will refer to the census of 1910, but the census department admits that its figures are worthless for purpose of comparison, and because the Census Bureau did not count all the livestock is no good reason why the department of agriculture should do likewise.

This continued misrepresentation of the facts in order to scare the public into accepting the fool policy of removing the duty from meats is giving the middlemen and retailers an excuse for overcharging the consumer for his meats and the Census Bureau and the Department of Agriculture through their worthless statistics must assume a part of the responsibility. Our stockmen are in a position to continue to supply all the meats this nation can ever consume. All they ask is an opportunity to do so.

WHOLESALE MUTTON AND LAMB PRICES.

The following are quotations for dressed mutton and lamb on the Chicago wholesale market at the beginning of September.

Lambs.

Good Caul Dressed Lambs.....	12 @12½
Round Dressed Lambs.....	@14
R. D. Lamb Racks.....	@11
Caul Lamb Racks.....	@11
R. D. Lamb Saddles.....	@16
Lamb Fries, per lb.	@18
Lamb Tongues, each.....	@ 4
Lamb Kidneys, each.....	@ 1½

Mutton.

Medium Sheep	@ 9
Good Sheep	@ 9½
Medium Saddles	@10
Good Saddles	@11
Good Racks	@ 8
Medium Racks	@ 7½
Mutton Legs	@11½
Mutton Loins	@10
Mutton Stew	@ 7
Sheep Tongues, each	@ 2½
Sheep Heads, each	@10

Auerbach Co.
ESTABLISHED 1904 ONE PRICE

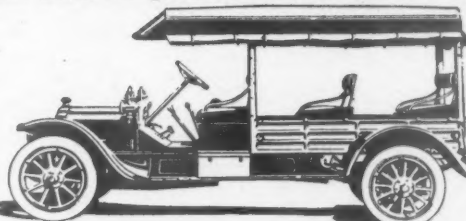
Salt Lake's Greatest Department Store

Invites all readers of this periodical to send in their names, to be placed on our Monthly Mailing List.

You cannot estimate the manifold benefits gained by dealing with a good store of unlimited resources.

THE PARCEL POST will bring the greatest store in all Utah within your reach.

The Most Complete Line of Cars In The World Made By One Company



White Combination Car. Can be used as either an 8-passenger car or a 1500lb. truck.

WHITE AUTOMOBILE CO.

Touring Cars, 2 to 10 passengers, in 3 motor sizes
30-horsepower in 2-5 passenger
40 " " 2-5-7 "
60 " " 2-5-7-10 "

All equipped with White electrical starting and lighting system. Trucks in four sizes, ¾-1½-3-5 ton capacity. Two models built especially to meet western conditions. Our desert type of touring car built for rough roads where high clearance and extra power is necessary. Our combination wagon built for stage line and ranch work is an eight-passenger car, which by removing detachable seats is converted into a 1 ton truck.

148 E. First South
Phone Wasatch 4081



PIERCE ARROW HUDSON

A complete automobile establishment. 24,120 ft. floor space. Departments: Supplies, Repair Shop, Garage, Paint Shop, Auto Sales, Auto Livery.

The home of
"BOTTERILL SERVICE"

The Tom Botterill Automobile Co.
36-42 State St. Salt Lake City



Bertram Motor Supply Co.

AUTOMOBILE SUPPLIES EXCLUSIVELY

125 Page Catalog on request

251 STATE ST. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH



Easy Terms
Lowest Prices

THE RIGHT PLACE TO BUY

Pianos -- Players -- Organs

EVERYTHING KNOWN IN MUSIC

Daynes-Beebe Music Co.
ESTABLISHED 1860
45 MAIN ST. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

MUTTON AND ITS**VALUE IN THE DIET.**
Farmers Bulletin 526.**Mutton Stews.**

In preparing mutton for stews, several different plans may be followed. The meat may be cut into small pieces and cooked in water, or it may be browned in fat before being cooked in water. Another way is to mince the raw meat, cook in a little fat, and then combine with vegetables. This is suitable when the vegetables used are very juicy as in minced mutton with egg-plant.

Curry of Mutton.

Two pounds mutton from the fore quarter.

One onion.

One teaspoon vinegar

Two tablespoons flour.

One teaspoon curry powder.

Salt.

Boiling water.

Cut off small portions of the fat and try them out. Remove the unmelted portions, and in the remainder fry the meat until it is a delicate brown. Cook until the meat is tender. Add the curry powder, vinegar, and salt. Remove the meat, reduce the broth to one cup, and thicken it with flour diluted with cold water. Add the meat to the gravy and reheat. Serve with rice.

Okra and Mutton Stew.

1 pound lean mutton free from bone.

2 tablespoons butter or drippings.

2 tablespoons flour.

2 onions.

2 cups tomatoes.

2 cups okra, cut into thin slices.

1½ teaspoons salt.

1-8 teaspoon pepper.

Water.

Wipe the meat and cut it into cubes. Wash the okra and cut into thin slices, dredge it and the meat with the flour, and fry them in the fat until brown. Add the other ingredients, using water enough barely to cover and cook slowly either in the oven or on top of the stove in a tightly covered dish.

Scotch Broth.

1 quart rich mutton broth free from fat.

1 carrot.

1 turnip.

2 onions.

4 stalks celery.

2 tablespoons butter or mutton fat.

2 tablespoons flour.

Salt.

The liquor in which mutton is boiled may be used in preparing this dish, but it will usually need to be boiled down. Cut the vegetables into small pieces and cook them slowly in the stock for two hours. Rub the flour and butter together and add to them a little of the hot broth. Stir until the mixture is smooth, then add it to the broth.

When no mutton stock is on hand, prepare it from 2 pounds of mutton from the fore quarter. Remove the meat from the bone and cut into small pieces and, for convenience, tie the bones in a small piece of cloth and cook in the same water in which the meat is cooked. In this case, serve the meat with the broth.

Ragout of Mutton with Farina Balls.

1½ pounds neck of mutton cut into small pieces.

1 tablespoon butter.

1 tablespoon flour.

1 onion cut into small pieces.

1 carrot cut into small pieces.

2 cups hot water.

1 teaspoon salt.

¼ teaspoon pepper.

¼ bay leaf.

1 sprig parsley.

6 cloves.

1 cup fresh peas or ½ can peas.

Put the butter into a frying pan. When melted add the flour and let it brown. Then add all the other ingredients except the peas, and cook slowly for two hours. A short time before serving, add the peas.

Boiled Mutton With Vegetables.

To the water in which a leg of mutton is boiled the following may be added:

2 sliced carrots.

1 sliced turnip.

Consolidated Wagon and Machine Co.

Leading Implement and Vehicle dealers
Utah and Idaho


SHEEPMEN'S SUPPLIES

G. G. WRIGHT,
Asst. Gen. Mgr.

GEO. T. ODELL,
Gen. Mgr.

ADVERTISE IN THE WOOL GROWER.

EarTags
FOR STOCK



**BEST—
CHEAPEST—
MOST DESIRABLE**

Certain means of identification. Can be stamped with any name, address or number. Catalogue and set of samples mailed free on request.

F. S. BURCH & CO. Dept. 23 64 W. Illinois St.
CHICAGO, ILL.

FELT LUMBER CO.

Combination fence of all kinds. Everything in our line.

OFFICE No. 205 FELT BLDG.

Phone Wasatch 3124

SALT LAKE CITY

Noall Bros. & Armstrong Co.

EVERYTHING IN THE BUILDING LINE
Wholesale or Retail

Phones:
Wasatch 212
Wasatch 213

Office, Yards and Mill:
157 W. North Temple St.
SALT LAKE CITY

ELIAS MORRIS & SONS CO.



21 West So. Temple St.
"Where the fire burns"
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

**MANTELS
TILE
MONU-
MENTS
BUILDING
MARBLE**

Send a post-card for monumental and mantel catalogues.

WALL PAPER

All Kinds, all prices

W. A. DUVALL

In the new business district

122 E. Broadway

Salt Lake City

ADVERTISE IN THE WOOL GROWER.

- 2 sliced onions.
- 2 stalks celery.
- 1 bay leaf.
- 2 cloves.

The advantages of using these additional substances is that besides flavoring the meat and making an attractive garnish for it, they add flavor to the broth and thus improve it for use in soups or sauces.

Boiled Mutton with Sweet Herbs.

After the leg of mutton has been wiped, mix the following and spread over the surface. Wrap the meat in a cloth and fasten the cloth about the meat.

Serve with farina balls made as follows:

- 1 cup farina.
- 1 cup milk.
- $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon salt.
- 1-8 teaspoon pepper.
- Few drops onion juice.
- Yolk 1 egg.

Cook farina and milk in the double boiler one hour. Add seasonings and well-beaten yolk. Stir well and cool. When cold, roll into balls. Dip in egg and crumbs and fry in deep fat. Rice may be used in a similar way.

Ragout of Mutton with

Summer Squash.

- 2 pounds mutton from the shoulder or breast.
- 1 onion.
- 1 medium-sized summer squash.
- 1 sweet green pepper.
- 2 stalks celery.
- 4 medium-sized potatoes.
- $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon powdered thyme.
- $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon powdered marjoram.
- Bit of bay leaf.
- Garlic. (See below.)
- Salt.

Cut the meat into small cubes and place in a deep baking dish. Cook in a hot oven until well browned. Add the onion cut into cubes, the summer squash sliced, sweet peppers and celery cut into small pieces, and the other seasonings. Sufficient flavor of garlic will be obtained by rubbing the dish with a clove of garlic or by adding a very thin slice from one of the cloves. Cover the dish and allow the vegetables

NOTICE—Messrs. Hickman & Scruby, Court Lodge, Egerton, Kent, England. Exporters of pedigree live stock of all descriptions. Highest references and illustrated catalogues on application. We supply show flocks in all breeds, and can quote prices on runs of field rams and ewes that will surprise you. We also do a very big business in draft horses of all breeds, and we offer you a most attractive proposition in both them and sheep of all kinds.

N. B.—Mr. J. Flower's flock of Hampshires and Mr. Dudding's flock of Lincolns will both be dispersed by public auction in the fall, and we solicit orders to be executed at these great sales.

"Romneys can now be imported. They are the most popular breed wherever tried. Get your foundation stock right now before the boom comes. It is better to supply the other fellow at high prices than to have to buy that way yourself."

LIVE STOCK GROWERS' ATTENTION

The Utah Packing & Provision Co., is in the market all the time for cattle, sheep and hogs. Call us up by long distance, or wire for prices.

JOHN FINGREE, President
Phone 3831

A. RETAN, Manager
North Salt Lake

This space reserved for Montpelier Stock Yards, grazing pastures, and other stock yards operated by Leary & Warren, lessees, including the Union stock yards of Salt Lake City.

GUN CATALOG FREE

Our large catalog of Guns, Fishing Tackle, Kodaks, Waterproof Clothing and Boots Mailed Free to any Address.

WESTERN ARMS AND SPORTING GOODS CO.

115 SO. MAIN, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

CULLEN HOTEL

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

FRED J. LEONARD, Mgr.

Headquarters for Sheepmen

More Sheep bought and sold in the Cullen Hotel than in any hotel in the United States.

Rates \$1.00 and up.

to cook for an hour with the meat, without the addition of water. Then add the potatoes, cut into slices. Cover the dish again and cook for another hour.

Ragout of Mutton with Eggplant.

Follow the directions given in the above recipe, substituting an eggplant for the summer squash.

Syrian Stew.

- 2 cups raw mutton cut into cubes.
- 2 tablespoons fat.
- 3 tablespoons flour.
- 2 cups string beans.
- 2 onions.
- 2 cups tomatoes.
- Salt.
- Water.

Dredge the meat with the flour and brown it in the fat. Put all the ingredients in a stewpan, scraping from the frying pan all of the flour and fat, and add enough water barely to cover. Cook slowly until the meat is tender.

Haricot of Mutton.

- 2 tablespoons butter or drippings.
- 2 tablespoons chopped onions.
- 1½ pounds lean mutton cut into 2-inch pieces.
- 2 cups water.
- Salt and pepper.
- Lima beans.
- Chopped parsley.

Fry the onions in the butter, remove the onions, add the meat, and brown; cover with water and cook until the meat is tender. Serve with a border of Lima beans, seasoned with salt, pepper, butter, and a little chopped parsley. Fresh, canned, dried, or evaporated Lima beans may be used in making this dish.

Stewed Sheep's Hearts.

- 2 sheep's hearts.
- 2 ounces fat salt pork.
- 2 tablespoons minced onion.
- 2 tablespoons flour.
- ¼ teaspoon pepper.
- 1½ pints boiling water.
- Salt.

Split and wash the hearts, season them with the salt and pepper, and roll them in the flour. Try out the pork, and add the onions to the pork fat and

cook them 10 minutes. At the end of that time, remove the pork and onions to a stewpan and fry the hearts in the fat. Transfer hearts to the stewpan. Rinse the frying pan with the water, which should then be poured over the hearts. Use the flour that remains after the hearts are rolled to thicken the broth. Cook the hearts in the gravy for three hours, being careful to keep the temperature just below the boiling point. At serving time, the hearts are usually sliced and the gravy poured over them.

Sheep's Tongues.

- 6 sheep's tongues.
- 2 carrots cut into small pieces.
- 1 pint boiling water.
- 1 large onion cut into small pieces.
- 2 slices bacon.
- ¼ cup capers.
- 3 small cucumber pickles.
- Salt and pepper.

Scald and blanch the tongues, removing the skins and then throw the tongues into cold water until ready to use. Cut a slice of bacon into fine strips and lay them in the bottom of a saucepan; place over this the lamb tongues seasoned with salt and pepper, and over the tongues another layer of bacon in very fine strips. Add the minced carrots and onion; salt and pepper again to taste and let the tongues simmer for about 15 minutes, and then moisten with about a pint of boiling water or broth. Cook slowly about three hours. Then take out the tongues, place them on a hot dish, strain the sauce, reheat, and add one-fourth cup of capers and three small cucumber pickles, sliced thin. Stir well and let the sauce boil up once. Pour over the tongues and serve.

WANTED—NEWS ITEMS.

In order to make this paper as interesting as it should be we are anxious to publish short items relative to what is going on in the local sheep world. We therefore ask our readers to send in such notes as are of general interest to all sheepmen.

Open an Account with Farmers and Stockgrowers Bank

Salt Lake City

Commercial and Savings Accounts
by mail solicited.

WM. SPRY, Pres. C. S. TINGEY, Cashier



Salt Lake City, Utah

Utah Hide & Live Stock Co. Inc.

A. M. Golen, President and Mgr.

Dealers in Sheep, Hides, Pelts, Furs,
Wool and Tallow

Cor. 3rd South and 5th West Sts.

Ranches: Cisco, Utah Salt Lake City, Utah

Bissinger & Co.

Highest Prices for your PELTS

Consignments Solicited

Office and Warehouse:
Cor. 7th So. and 3rd West, Salt Lake City, Utah

O. M. RUNYAN

Dealer in Hides, Wool, Tallow, Pelts and Furs

Correspondence Solicited

2263-65-67-69 Wall Ave. OGDEN, UTAH

J. W. SUMMERHAYS & SONS CO.

Buyers of Wool, Sheepskins, Hides, Furs, Etc.
Agents. H. C. Judd & Root, Wool Dealers,
Hartford, Conn.

P. O. BOX 778 PHONE WABATCH 294
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

Statement of the Ownership, Management, Circulation, Etc., of the National Wool Grower, Published Monthly at Salt Lake City, Utah, Required by the Act of August 24, 1912.

(Note—This statement is to be made in duplicate, both copies to be delivered by the publisher to the postmaster, who will send one copy to the Third Assistant Postmaster General (Division of Classification), Washington, D. C., and retain the other in the files of the postoffice.

Editor—S. W. McClure, Salt Lake City.

Managing Editor—S. W. McClure, Salt Lake City.

Business Manager—S. W. McClure, Salt Lake City.

Publisher—National Wool Growers Association Co., Salt Lake City.

Owners: (If a corporation, give names and addresses of stockholders holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of stock.)

National Wool Growers Association and twenty-two state and county Wool Growers Associations.

Known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders, holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities—None.

S. W. McCURE.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 23d day of July 1913.

W. O. CLELAND,

(Seal.) Notary Public.
My commission expires Sept. 7, 1914.

INDIAN LANDS SOLD.

The Fort Peck or Poplar Indian Reservation in northern Montana is to be opened to settlement about the first of October. The land on this reservation has been classified into 486,000 acres suitable for agriculture and 737,000 acre as grazing lands. The agricultural land will be sold to settlers at from \$5.00 to \$7.00 per acre and the grazing land at \$2.50 to \$3.50 per acre. Registration for these lands will take place between September 1 and 20 at Montana land offices. The land will be disposed of by drawings.

Thousands of sheepmen have neglected an opportunity to further their own interests by not sending a list of names to their congressman with the request that he send them Farmers' Bulletin No. 526, which tells about the value of mutton.

HOTEL UTAH

SALT LAKE CITY

ROOMS WITHOUT BATH
\$1.50 AND \$2.00 PER DAY
WITH BATH \$2.50 AND UP

"The very best of everything at sensible prices"

Advertise in the National Wool Grower, our circulation covers the United States and several foreign countries.

RIPPE BROS.

Manufacturers and dealers in

Tents, Wagon Covers, Awnings, Cotton Ducks and Paulins, Camping Outfits.

Sheepmen's Outfits a Specialty
Nos. 242 to 252 Floral Ave., Salt Lake City

NEW GRAND HOTEL

Fourth South and Main

\$1.50 rooms with bath. Without bath \$1 and up.
Nothing in Salt Lake to equal it for the money.
WM. ANDERSON, Prop. SALT LAKE CITY

ANNOUNCEMENT THE NEW HOTEL HEALY

European Plan

OGDEN, UTAH

Remodeled at a cost of \$75,000. 80 rooms, 45 with private bath. Rooms with private bath \$1.50 and up. Elegantly furnished, Cafe a la Carte. Opposite Union Depot.



Cafe Maxim

The most popular cafe in Salt Lake City. In connection with Kenyon Hotel. A first class cabaret entertainment. The Maxim Orchestra assisted by Elizabeth Meyer, Helen Horn, Hattie Manning. Clever entertainers.

Meet Your Friends at Maxim's
Utah's leading high class family cafe.
Eugene L. Wille, Manager

SCOURED Then the patron receives our perfectly finished products treated by our scientific method of cleansing and finished by experts. They have secured the unsurpassed in laundering.

Phone Hyland 182

TROY LAUNDRY
18 E. Broadway, Salt Lake City

SALT

USE SULPHURIZED ROCK SALT

"The Only Rock That's Good For Stock"

It is the most economical and efficient Stock and Sheep Salt on the market today

INLAND CRYSTAL SALT CO.

Salt Lake City, Utah



Ask About
Our
California
Excursion
Tickets

CALIFORNIA

New Train Service Inaugurated April 5th

"THE PACIFIC LIMITED"

Electrically Lighted Equipment, Standard and Tourist Sleepers, Diner, Observation Car, Free Reclining Chair Car. Leave Salt Lake Daily 8:45 A. M., Arrives Los Angeles 10 A. M. Two other good trains daily, THE LOS ANGELES LIMITED, Electrically Lighted Standard and Tourist Sleepers, Diner and Observation Buffet. Leaves Salt Lake 6 P. M., Arrives Los Angeles 4:30 P. M. THE OVERLAND EXPRESS Standard and Tourist Sleepers, Dining Car Through, Free Reclining Chair Car.

For further information, see any Salt Lake Route Agent. Write for California Literature
Ticket Office, 10 East Third South, Salt Lake City

T. G. PEOK, G. P. A.
Los Angeles

J. H. MANDERFIELD, A. G. P. A.
Salt Lake City

ESTABLISHING WOOLEN MILLS.

We have received the following letter in reply to a letter we sent to the Spokane Commercial Club.

"Your kind favor of the 13th has been received and for my own part I desire to personally express my appreciation of same.

I might state that the manufacture of woollen goods is under consideration now by the industrial department of the Spokane Chamber of Commerce, and we believe that no other line of industry offers as favorable an opportunity as this line does.

"About two months ago I visited most of the woollen mills of the northwest and found that at this time most of them were being successfully operated. While the earlier experiences of these mills were somewhat disastrous, yet they were no more so than might be expected in the establishment of a new industry in a new and growing country. If every other section of the northwest was as actively engaged in the development of a woollen manufacturing industry as we are in Spokane, I believe that it would not be long before new markets would be opened for us.

"If we can be of any further assistance to you in promoting this matter, kindly advise us.

WOOL PRICES IN NEW MEXICO.

J. G. Clancey of Puerto de Luna, New Mexico, writes us as follows: "I sold my 1913 clip of fine wool for 12¼ cents per pound. My 1912 clip of the same wool I sold for 15¼ cents per pound here at the ranch. A great deal of the 1913 wool has been sold here at from ten to twelve cents.

There will be less wool in New Mexico this year than last owing to the sale of wethers and lambs last year. Last year I sold 35,000 pounds of wool and this year only 25,000 pounds but I sold wethers and wether lambs last year which accounts for my shortage."

PROGRESS IN BRAZIL.

From the report of the minister of agriculture in Brazil it is learned what is being done to further the agricultural and live stock interests of that nation. Schools of agriculture and veterinary medicine have been established and are sending out much literature. Experts in farming and stock-growing are sent out by the government to teach better methods and help solve perplexing problems. Experiments in dry farming and sugar beet growing are progressing encouragingly. Dairying is likewise receiving much attention.

In beef production the government is lending every encouragement as Brazil has vast unoccupied stretches of good grazing land. Cattle raising has not progressed as was anticipated largely on account of the many tropical diseases that exist, which are mostly transmitted and carried by ticks and other animal parasites, but at government expense experiments are determining how best these plagues may be held in check. An American outfit has secured about nine million acres of land and is engaged in beef raising, having shipped two trainloads of bulls to that point from the United States. The venture, however, has met many discouraging features.

Last year 135,967 immigrants entered Brazil and were settled by the government, in many cases receiving direct financial assistance.

QUITE A SAVING.

The Breeders Gazette on page 228 of its issue for August sixth, says: "Purchasers of feeding sheep and lambs in Chicago are no longer penalized to the extent of \$16.00 to \$17.00 a car by compulsory dipping. Through the efforts of the National Wool Growers Association this handicap has been removed. And dipping is now optional with the shipper providing the stock is clean. This puts Chicago on the same basis as Missouri river markets. The new rule will be a decided benefit to feeder trade."

Courtesy, Helpfulness,
Strength

National Copper Bank
SALT LAKE CITY

SMITH & ADAMS



MANUFACTURERS

TENTS
WAGON COVERS

PACK OUTFITS, HORSE BLANKETS

Anything made of Canvas

Our new home: 226 Edison St., Salt Lake City, Ut.

Estimates promptly given

Mention The National Wool Grower.

R. T. FRAZIER

FAMOUS
SADDLES

Send for New Catalogue No. 14

PUEBLO, COLORADO

American & Delaine-
Merino Record Ass'n.

This Association annually publishes the increase of the flocks, keeping the lineage by name and number of every animal so recorded.

S. M. CLEAVER, Secretary,
Delaware, Ohio.

RE-EXPORTING WOOL.

In the pages of this paper we have many times called attention to the fact that under the tariff law wool, or anything else, that was imported could go into a government bonded warehouse and remain there for three years without the payment of duty. This of course gave imported wool a decided advantage over domestic wool, for the foreign wool was not subject to taxation while in such warehouse, and as the duty on it had not been paid the investment in it was less than in the same volume of American wool. This bonded wool was always quoted as "available supplies" and hence tended to depress the price of domestic wool.

To show how this bonding of wool worked out we note that some Australian wool which was brought to this country and placed in bond in 1911, was re-exported to London and sold there at the last July sales. This wool sold in London at from $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents to $8\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound more than it had cost the importer in Australia in 1911. The average advance in price was very close to 7 cents per pound. No duty was ever paid on this wool, yet it was in the market for nearly three years during which time it helped to keep down domestic prices, then it was exported at a good profit, all at the expense of the American woolgrower.

The new Democratic bill still retains this dishonest feature of the old law.

UTAH DESERTS.

In the state of Utah there is much land that is classified as desert and which yields practically no forage of any consequence. This desert condition has not been produced by over grazing, for the land yields just as much as it ever did. There is so much of this land that some effort should be made to seed it to some kind of forage plant. A couple of sections should be set aside for the Utah Experiment Station on which experiments, extending over several years might be conducted.

American Shropshire Registry Ass'n.

The largest live stock Association in the world. For rules, list of members, blanks, or any other information, address the Secretary.

C. F. CURTISS, President,
Lewiston, N. Y.

J. M. WADE, Secretary,
Lafayette, Ind.

American Rambouillet Sheep Breeders' Ass'n

Volume VI ready for delivery. Pedigrees now being received for Volume VII. MEMBERSHIP FEE, \$10.00. For list of members, rules, blanks, or any other information concerning the breed, address the Secretary.

R. A. JACKSON, President,
Dayton, Washington.

DWIGHT LINCOLN, Secretary, ..
Milford Center, Ohio.



THE RELIABLE DIP

Cooper's Fluid is always the same. Being made uniform, results are uniformly good. It's the one liquid dip that can be relied upon by Western and Eastern Sheepmen.

ALWAYS READY FOR USE. SIMPLY ADD WATER. DESTROYS TICKS, SCAB AND LICE.
ITS USE PERMITTED IN ALL OFFICIAL DIPPING FOR SHEEP SCAB.

One Gallon makes Two-hundred Gallons for Ticks, One Gallon makes One-hundred twenty Gallons for Scab. Order of \$10.00 or over, Freight Paid. On Sale throughout the West.

WM. COOPER & NEPHEWS, Chicago

COLT 45 CAL. AUTOMATIC PISTOL

MODEL
1911



Adopted by
the U. S.
Army

ONE OF BROWNING'S PATENTS

Send a Postal for our Catalog, 150 pages—Illustrated

Everything for Every Sport in Every Season

BROWNING BROS. CO., OGDEN, UTAH

TOTAL WOOL IMPORTS.

The total imports of wool into the United States for the last three fiscal years is as follows, in pounds:

	1911	1912	1913
Class 1...	40,104,845	71,203,329	67,238,715
Class 2...	12,456,468	15,557,664	16,886,446
Class 3...	85,086,328	106,639,720	111,168,094

Total... 137,647,641 193,400,713 195,293,255

The total value of the wool imported in 1913 was \$35,579,823.00 but during the same year the total of the manufactures of wool imported including carpets was \$16,318,141.00.

**ERROR IN WOOL
SHORTAGE ESTIMATE.**

In the August issue of this paper we made an estimate of the year's clip at 285,000,000 pounds but through an error some of the papers were printed giving 290,000,000 pounds as the probable crop. Our estimate is 285,000,000 for 1913 as against 304,000,000 pounds in 1912.

**CHANGE IN CHARACTER
OF AUSTRALIAN WOOL.**

For many years Australia was looked upon as the one country from which an adequate supply of Merino wool would always be obtained, but the development of cold storage and meat freezing is gradually having its influence on the character of Australian wool. In 1908, 22 per cent of Australian wool was classed as crossbred; in 1909, 24 per cent crossbred; in 1910 26 per cent crossbred; in 1911, 28 per cent crossbred and Dalgehty now reports that 31 per cent of the 1912 clip is crossbred.

While New Zealand has long been on a crossbred basis it is reported that year by year her clip is growing coarser and much of it is now classed as braid, or would be in the Boston market.

In this issue be sure and read the letter from Australia about the ram sales in that country. It is the use of better rams in Australia that put them in the lead of the world in wool production.

B. HARRIS WOOL COMPANY

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

If you don't know us Get acquainted

Exclusive Handlers of Western Wools

Before disposing of your Wool; Call,
Wire or Write Our Western Office

A. S. ERICKSON, Agent

206 Judge Building

SALT LAKE CITY

THE BEST SERVICE

FOR BANKS AND STOCKMEN
HAVING ANY TRANSACTIONS
AT THE CHICAGO LIVE STOCK
MARKET IS SECURED BY AN
ACCOUNT WITH

THE LIVE STOCK EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO

"THE BANK OF GOOD SERVICE"

CAPITAL \$1,250,000

RESOURCES \$15,000,000

BROWN & ADAMS

WOOL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

269-279 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.

JACOB F. BROWN

SAMUEL G. ADAMS

HARRY P. BRADFORD

EDMUND F. LELAND

ALBERT S. HOWE